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A COMPARISON OF POSTSCHOOL ADJUSTMENTS OF REGULAR AND SPECIAL CLASS RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN LINCOLN AND OMAHA, NEBRASKA, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
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A COMPARISON OF THE PRESENT STATUS OF A GROUP OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BEEN TAUGHT IN SPECIAL CLASSES WITH A COMPARABLE GROUP OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD NOT BEEN ENROLLED IN SPECIAL CLASSES WAS MADE. THE SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY WERE TWO GROUPS (N EQUALED 40) OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE ONE GROUP IN THE SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM NOT LESS THAN 1 YEAR, AND THE OTHER IN THE REGULAR SCHOOL PROGRAM. EACH GROUP WAS STUDIED THROUGH PARENTAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND EMPLOYMENT DATA IDENTIFICATION. COMPARISONS WERE MADE IN TERMS OF IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY, OCCUPATIONAL, AND PERSONAL POSTSCHOOL ADJUSTMENTS. IT APPEARED THAT THE SUBJECTS FROM BOTH GROUPS HAVE DONE EXCEPTIONALLY WELL IN BECOMING ACCEPTABLE CITIZENS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THIS TENDS TO AGREE WITH MOST OF THE RECENT STUDIES CARRIED OUT IN REGARD TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN IN SPECIAL CLASSES OR INSTITUTIONS. (GC)

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A COMPARISON OF POST-SCHOOL ADJUSTMENTS OF REGULAR AND SPECIAL CLASS RETARDED INDIVIDUALS SERVED IN LINCOLN AND OMAHA, NEBRASKA, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

General Statement

Through special education classes in Nebraska, as well as throughout the United States, an attempt is being made to meet the individual needs of mentally retarded children. Special classes are expanding in numbers with a considerable sum of money being expended for the training of teachers, for special equipment, for special materials and for building facilities.

An examination of the normal frequency curve discloses that approximately sixteen per cent of all children might be expected to have intelligence quotients below eighty-four based on the Stanford-Binet Scale and a mean intelligence quotient of one hundred. In Nebraska this would mean that approximately 56,700 children of school age (five to twenty-one) have intelligence quotients below eighty-four. This figure is based on the number of school age children in Nebraska, as reported by Lichtenberger.(24) Of course, this figure is based on intelligence quotients only and there are many other factors to be considered.

Ingram reported that about two per cent of the school population have mental limitations to the degree that they cannot succeed in school with average children.(20:5) Using this figure as a basis for an estimate and incorporating Lichtenberger's findings (24), one would expect approximately 5,180 children that are now in school in Nebraska to profit from a special education class designed for mentally retarded children.

The incidence of mental retardation is dependent upon how it is defined. Different definitions can result in the frequency ranging from astronomical figures to an incidence of two or three per cent of the total population.

With the possibility of such a large number to be served, questions are being raised concerning types of programs to be offered, scheduling of classes, classification and various other administrative problems.

Many of the curricular offerings and special classes are made available because "it stands to reason" that they will be of value, but is it actually known whether some retarded children would not have reached their present status without the special offering or class?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to compare the present status of a group of mentally retarded individuals who have been served not less than one year in special classes for the retarded in Lincoln, Nebraska, Public Schools with a group of mentally retarded individuals who have attended Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska, Public Schools but who have not been enrolled in special classes.

Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this study it is necessary to define the following terms:

Mentally retarded

...shall mean children of school age, who, because of retarded intellectual development as determined by individual psychological

> examination, are incapable of being educated profitably and efficiently through the use of ordinary classroom facilities and procedures, but who may be expected to benefit from special education facilities and methods designed to make them socially adjusted and economically useful.(18:2)

This group includes individuals who have measured levels of intelligence within the second and third standard deviations "...below the norm on the evaluative tool selected and administered by the qualified psychologist." (18:15)

Special classes

Special classes, as referred to in this study, will be those that have been specifically designed for the mentally retarded and are not considered to be isolated "opportunity rooms" as such.

Control group

The control group is defined as the group of mentally retarded individuals included in this study who have not been enrolled in special classes in the Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska, Public Schools.

Experimental group

The experimental group is defined as the group of mentally retarded individuals included in this study who were enrolled in special classes in the Lincoln, Nebraska, Public Schools.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE DEALING WITH POST-SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS

Most of the studies that have appeared in the literature regarding post-school adjustment of mentally retarded individuals can be classified into two categories, namely: (1) follow-up studies on previously institutionalized subjects and (2) follow-up studies of subjects who have been judged to be mentally retarded and have been in special education classes or schools. Further examination of the literature in the area of post-school adjustment of the mentally retarded did not reveal any studies that compared the post-school adjustment of one group of mentally retarded individuals that had had special education experiences with a somewhat comparable group of mentally retarded individuals that had progressed through the regular school program but had not been served in special education classes.

Summaries of Reviews of Follow-Up Studies

As reported by Baller, the early studies concerned with adjustment of the mentally retarded were rather pessimistic. As evidence of research accumulated, however, some studies showed a high percentage of adequate adjustments and some did not; but the general picture seemed to be somewhat brighter. Baller summarized these studies by saying:

> This report gives a particularly bright picture of the prospects for successful social adjustment on the part of individuals who, in school, may be classified as mentally subnormal. A final appraisal of the findings summarized...would seem to warrant the judgment that persons of subnormal intelligence can be successfully adjusted to community life although local conditions of many kinds will alter results and such factors as previous training and present supervision are important. (2:23,24)

Tizard, Litt and O'Connor, in April of 1950, reviewed literature which was concerned with the employability of high-grade defectives. They noted that there was much evidence to show that many mental defectives are able to adjust in society after suitable periods of institutional care. However, they further stated that there seemed to have been little written about the type of training most conducive to achieve this end or about the prognosis for individual defectives. "...psychological studies bearing on employability (apart from investigations into the distribution of intelligence)have been few."(35:574)

Again in 1950 Tizard, Litt and O'Connor reviewed literature that had been written in regard to temperament and social factors as they influenced the adjustment of high-grade defectives employed in the community. In summarizing they stated that mental defectives may be more prone to emotional instability than those of a higher intelligence. They state, however, "...there is no reason to suppose that the defective is less persistent or more suggestable than other members of the community of comparable socio-economic status."(36:156) Among other things they found that a mental defective may be less susceptible to monotony than a normal worker. He probably will not vary in out-put more than the normal worker and, lastly, he is no more liable to injury than his fellow worker unless "he is neurotic."

Engel (12), in 1952, summarized follow-up studies of the employment history of mentally retarded individuals in the United States. Among her findings were:

1) Not all retarded individuals will be successful in employment; however this also holds true in regard to normal individuals.

2) Job losses by these individuals were not caused, in the main, by inability to do the work but because of other factors such as being irregular, not following instructions, talking too much and not being punctual.

3) Home conditions may aid in job success; but if standards are too high in the home situation, a very definite hinderance may be placed in the way of the individual's succeeding.

4) Studies reviewed indicate that a large percentage of these individuals are employable and can serve as a good resource in the unskilled and semi-skilled labor market. Such jobs require little responsibility on the part of the worker and involve considerable supervision.

Post-School Adjustment of Mentally Retarded Individuals That Have Been Served in Special Classes

As reported in Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded, Ringle, in 1927, surveyed one hundred girls who had formerly attended special classes in Cleveland. They were eighteen to twenty years of age at the time of the study and were chosen at random from approximately two hundred girls who had been in special classes. Their intelligence quotients were found to range from sixty to seventy with the exception of two cases. These intelligence quotients were forty-nine and fifty-three. This project also included 243 boys for whom definite information was obtained on 181. These boys ranged in age from eighteen to twenty and had been out of school from two to four years. Their intelligence quotients, for the most part, ranged from fifty to seventy with the exception of one being seventy-three and another forty-two. Conclusions from this particular study seemed to indicate that there was no relationship -

> ...between ability and hand-work as shown by the school records and success in industry...no relation between good or poor conduct at school and success at work. There was some indication that boys who had superior home environment may fail to succeed on a semi- or unskilled job due to a sense of inferiority in the family group. Other factors being equal a boy who was on the same mental level as his parents stood a better chance of success than one who was a misfit in his home.(11:83)

Channing, in 1932, under the auspices of the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, investigated 1,172 boys and girls who had left special classes during a three-year period, in regard to their employment histories. The report, as written by Channing, pointed out that two-thirds had intelligence quotients between fifty and seventy or more. Other findings indicated:

1) Fifteen per cent had been delinquent at one time or another.

2) Three per cent were in institutions for defectives or delinquents.

3) Those who had been in special classes were employed a greater part of the time after they left school but not as steadily as persons of unselected mentality.

4) Most of the employment was of the unskilled or semi-skilled types.

5) About one-fifth of the boys and girls had been found to be unsatisfactory on their jobs.

6) There was no relation between intelligence quotients and the steadiness with which they had worked or the number of times discharged.

7) Boys and girls who had done well in the upper grades in manual training and other handwork were more likely to be successful in their jobs than those who had done poor work.

8) The above mentioned factor also held true in regard to less unemployment, longer at one position, better wages than the last job and greater increases in pay.

Channing stated that, "....in view of the lack of occupational training and vocational guidance...., it is perhaps surprising that by the trial and error method they had succeeded as well as they did in getting and keeping employment."(4;69)

The following unpublished thesis by Bolton, as reported in Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded, supports some of the above stated conclusions. He made a study in 1935 of mentally retarded boys who had been in special classes in Detroit and were admitted to training in the Ford Trade School. All of these boys were over fifteen years of age and were of approximate sixth grade academic ability. The following data seemed to indicate that the most important traits which differentiated between the success and failure in trade training experiences were; "ability to work with others, attitudes towards criticism, deftness in handling material, punctuality, personal appearance, courtesy and trustworthiness."(11;93) There appeared to be no specific relationship between physical strength as being a predictor of success. This also seemed to be true with regard to academic grades and intelligence quotients. The range of intelligence quotients for boys that failed was fifty-three to seventy-three. Those who succeeded were found to have intelligence quotients ranging from fifty-six to seventy-eight.

Bailer, in a comprehensive study substantiated the findings of the previously mentioned studies and agreed in general with the conclusions reported in various surveys of literature dealing with follow-up studies as found in the first sub-section of this chapter.

In 1935 he made a comparison of 206 individuals, who had been classified as mentally deficient when in the elementary schools and had been in opportunity rooms, with 206 normal individuals. Subjects used in each group were matched in regard to sex, nationality and age (to within eighteen months). Both groups were over twenty-one years of age at the time of the study. The subnormal group had intelligence quotients below seventy based on the Stanford-Binet (1916 revision) with a male group mean intelligence quotient of 60.50 and 59.00 for the females. The control (normal) group had intelligence quotients ranging from one hundred to one hundred twenty based on the Terman Group Test of Mental Ability. The mean intelligence quotient of the males and females in this group were 107.84 and 105.92 respectively. Through investigation of welfare agency and court records plus family and individual subject interviews he was able to compare them to the subnormal group. His findings of subnormals as compared to the normals were;

1) They tended to move more often.

2) The wage earner in the subnormal subject's family is more apt to be employed at unskilled or irregular labor.

3) There is considerably more anti-social conduct in the homes of these individuals than in the homes of persons with average intelligence.

4) There were more siblings in the case of the subnormals.

5) Their families were more likely to be broken up by divorce.

6) There were some subnormal subjects who had taken some high school and post-high school training.

7) Their death rate was seven times greater than normal but not greater than reported from other sources.

8) The difference in the rate of marriage between the two groups was not large when those who were still institutionalized were excluded.

9) There was a statistically significant difference between the two groups in the age of marriage and number of children. The subnormal women married earlier and had more children than the women from the normal group.

10) There were three to seven times more incidences of anti-social conduct (breaches of the law) in the subnormal group than in the control group.

11) Sixty-one per cent of the subnormal group had no steady employment. However, thirty-nine per cent had held their jobs successfully. There was a general tendency toward short-term jobs with eighty-three per cent being partially self-supporting.

12) The depression resulted in two and one-third times as many subnormals being on the relief rolls as compared to the control group.

Baller's final appraisal of the subjects in the subnormal group was:

> The results of this study...seem to justify the conclusion that, taken together, they have fared better in the task of providing livings for themselves and getting along with their fellow-men than the earlier prognosis indicated they might. ...the notion that deficient mentality practically precludes social usefulness and the chance for hapiness on the part of the individual is certainly not supported by the results of the present study.(2:87,88)

Charles, in 1951, did a follow-up study on 127 of the 206 subjects of the subnormal group that Baller had used in his study approximately fifteen and one-half years earlier. Of the 127 he was able to locate, he found:

1) The majority had remained in the home city and state.

2) The death rate had doubled since 1935 (fifteen per cent) with the ratio being 3:2 for males and females. Of the males who had died,

forty per cent had died violently, which was considerably higher percentagewise than the United States average for violent death.

3) Only nine subjects were institutionalized, which was a smaller percentage of the total than was the case in Bailer's total group.

4) Approximately eighty-four per cent of the total living subjects were married, excluding those who had been institutionalized most of their adult lives. This was greater than in 1935 but lower than the national average for persons comparable to the age of the subjects in his study.

5) The divorce rate was found to be about twenty-one per cent, which did not seem to be too different from the national average.

6) Approximately eighty per cent of the married subjects had children with an average of 2.03 which was slightly less than the national average of 2.26.

7) School records examined on seventy-three children of the subjects revealed that the greater majority were progressing through school without retardation. Out-of-school children, with the exception of three, had completed seven to twelve grades and one was a college student.

8) The percentage of subjects living in single-family homes was somewhat higher than the national average.

9) Eighty-three per cent of the total group were partially self-supporting with most of them being employed regularly.

10) The most common occupation for males was labor; however, there was a range throughout all ten of the categories listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

11) Forty per cent of the resident subjects had been involved in law violations since 1935, one-fourth of them were traffic offenses, the remainder civil.

12) Fewer subjects have needed relief since 1935 and the proportional amount of relief has decreased during the same period.

Charles concluded:

> 1) ...the subjects do not appear to be unlike the general population in many ways. (This may have been due to the national economy at the time of the study.)
>
> 2) They have shown considerable improvement, as a group, since 1935.
>
> 3) They continue to differ from the general population in certain ways. A lower percentage is married than is typical of their age group ...The married subjects have slightly fewer children than average. Their death rate is somewhat greater than average, and the rate of violent death is much greater than average. A very large percentage of the males have failed to conform to the laws of their community. ...some members of the group have been unable...to be self-supporting...and have required care from their families or institutions or assistance from public relief agencies.(6:104,105)

In his final appraisal he stated:

> The present study reinforces his, Baller's, suggestion that the subjects have fared better, as a group, than earlier prognosis indicated they might.
>
> Several facts seem especially encouraging. With maturity the subjects have been able to profit from improved economic conditions and have become more self-sufficient. A large percentage indeed are effective and desirable members of society. They have not produced numerous feeble-minded offspring as some persons fear is the case of populations of low intelligence. Instead, their children have fared better intellectually and academically than did the subjects themselves.
>
> The great variation in the present ability and achievements of the subjects should dispel any notion that persons who give evidence of low ability in childhood develop and perform according to a rigid sterotype. ...psychologists, educators and parents may gain encouragement in the knowledge that many children whose test scores and academic performance suggest mental deficiency develop into self-supporting and desirable citizens as adults.(6:106,107)

Ten years prior to Charles' study, Abel completed a follow-up investigation pertaining to steady employment and success of eighty-four girls, selected at random, who attended the Manhattan High School for Women's Garment Trades. Each of the girls included in the study had been in the Trade School for not less than one year and had, in most cases, been placed in industry. The subjects used for the study were selected from a certain three and one-half year period and were seventeen years of age at the time of leaving school. The average intelligence quotients of the eighty-four girls that made up the sample were 65.76 and 82.73 as measured by the Otis Self-Administering Examination and the Pintner Non-Language test, respectively.

Her conclusion was that "Fifty-five per cent of the group studied were capable of success and steady employment in industry."(1:72) Among the factors listed which were conducive to success were:

1) A stable home in which the girl is not rejected to any marked degree.

2) Ambition and self-respect.

3) Careful placement in a job commensurate with interest, ability and training.

4) Guidance and encouragement and being treated with patience, especially during the initial work period.

5) "Luck" in securing an adequate initial job.(1:72)

Abel also reported that if the second year of placement were successful, the subnormal girl would have a better chance of becoming a good and steady worker. She felt that adjustment in the third year was also important because the girl has no aspiration to advance in position because of the fact that she becomes identified with and attached to her place of work. Her final statement indicated that many of these stabilizing factors were not found among all subnormals, but it does show: "...that subnormal girls need not necessarily be liabilities, but can take their place in industry and community as can girls of higher levels of intelligence."(1:72)

McKeon, during the time when World War II was making an impact on all industries, made an investigation concerning the post-school adjustment of 210 mentally retarded boys. The subjects had been in special classes on an average of four years and nine months. They ranged from sixteen to twenty-seven years of age and had intelligence quotients ranging from fifty-two to eighty-three. Most of them had not achieved success beyond the fourth-grade level. She found that over one-half of them were in the service, 8.21 per cent were working at defense jobs, 7.73 were awaiting the draft and somewhat over one-fourth of them had been rejected or were ineligible. She reported that during the ten-year period from which the boys were selected one-fifth of the total group had been employed one hundred per cent of the time and slightly more than seventy-seven per cent of the total group had been employed at least fifty per cent of the possible time. She concluded;

> ...It seems fair to point out that these mentally retarded boys, including a wide range of I.Q.'s, were willing and energetic workers when economic conditions permitted their employment; most of them found work at unskilled or semi-skilled jobs; ..three-fourths of them showed no delinquent tendencies. In brief, it may be said that they were found to be a self-respecting group who responded in creditable fashion to the war emergency.(26;55)

The latter investigation seems to be in general agreement with the conclusions drawn from Abel's study. The next follow-up study that is referred to fairly well substantiates the previous findings.

A follow-up study involving one thousand individuals was carried out by McIntosh in 1947.(25) Subjects in the study included the first one thousand that were located who had been in the Jarvis School for

Boys for not less than six months. This school is located in Toronto, Canada, and is for non-academic boys. These individuals left the school during a ten-year period from January, 1936 to December, 1946. Their intelligence quotients ranged from forty-six to over one hundred with 65.2 per cent being between sixty-six and eighty.

McIntosh found that 2.2 per cent were unemployed; 1.1 per cent were in penal institutions; 44.2 per cent had served in the armed services and 37.8 per cent were earning wages which were equal to or above the average worker in Toronto during 1937. Those with intelligence quotients of under sixty showed a higher percentage of unemployment than the group as a whole, although many of them were steady workers and self-supporting. The investigation also revealed that eighteen per cent of the subjects used in this study were in an intelligence quotient range of eighty-one to 107. It was found, however, that of the fifty-six men earning forty-five dollars a week or more, seventy-seven per cent of them had intelligence quotients under eighty.

It was pointed out that a difference of ten points on the intelligence scale was not influential in terms of the amount of money earned. He further stated that factors such as emotional stability and personal drive were found to be as significant as was a twenty point difference in a sixty-five to ninety-five intelligence quotient range.

His final conclusion was that the graduates of the Jarvis School for Boys were valuable citizens in the community. They did not, however, enter the professions or fill complex positions in business, but they entered into occupations in the industrial line and, in terms of steadiness of work and retention of position, were comparable to the average worker.

Muench agreed with McIntosh in regard to the lack of relationship between intelligence quotient and wages earned. He conducted a follow-up study on eight individuals from an original group of forty boys who had been surveyed eighteen years earlier. His purpose was to determine the degree of social adjustment they had made, what their present level of intelligence was and obtain their personal histories since leaving the opportunity schools. He found no relation between intelligence quotient and wages earned. His conclusions were that some feeble-minded and borderline individuals can and do make suitable adjustments in our complex society.

He further indicated;

> ...perhaps the best possible method of dealing with many mental defectives is not to institutionalize them, but to give them special educational training, while at the same time affording them the opportunity actually to live in the society to which they need to adjust. The opportunity of the stimulation of community life would appear to have a definitely positive effect on both social and mental development...(27;418)

Peckham presented a paper at the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency in May, 1951. His study was titled "Problems in Job Adjustment of the Mentally Retarded." He reported on the most prominent job adjustment problems of eighty closed cases of mentally retarded workers that had been handled through the Michigan State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Among the problems mentioned, the following two seemed to be most commonly identified, that is, "...fellow employee teasing and lack of social and vocational sophistication."(29;452) He suggested practice on the actual job, supplemented by experience in the classroom as a possibility in overcoming some of the adjustment problems when first employed. His final conclusion was "...a retarded worker cannot be placed on a job and left to his own devices from there; but that, rather, if job adjustment is to take place, there must be a definite and active follow-up program.(29:453)

Rockower (31) reported on four hundred mentally retarded individuals who made application for vocational rehabilitation services in New York City during a certain two-year period (July 1, 1947 through June 30, 1949). Among the purposes listed for his study were the extent and nature of their vocational problems, the severity of the handicap as it pertained to ordinary vocational adjustment, the kinds of aid requested and actually needed by the group, the present service available to meet their needs, how well vocational rehabilitation met their needs and determination as to what can be done to narrow the gap between needs and resources for vocational aid in New York City. Among the conclusions found were:

1) Twenty-five per cent could not be placed immediately in jobs by the public employment service.

2) A typical applicant was seventeen years of age and had left school a short time earlier.

3) His seven to eight years of school were of questionable value to him in terms of adult living.

4) About ten per cent had attended regular graded classes due to lack of identification of their problem.

5) A significant number who sought employment aid immediately after leaving school had been poorly prepared for adult living by the home and the school.

6) Parents many times have been a major problem in vocational planning for their mentally retarded children.

7) Information must be made available to the general public, professional groups and industry as a whole concerning the occupational assets of the retarded.

Potts, in October of 1952, reported on mentally handicapped individuals served at the Michigan Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Her conclusions were in general agreement with Rockower. In addition she found, "The large majority of the employed rehabilitation group for the fiscal year of 1948-49 came from families who were self-sustaining. Few of the clients came from families on relief."(30;320) Her study was based on 168 mentally retarded persons whose cases were closed during the 1948-49 fiscal year.

In a paper presented by Lehman at the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Mental Deficiency in May, 1951, factors were reviewed that employers should know when hiring mentally handicapped workers. She indicated that the following factors should be presented to the employer in a positive manner when the employer is contacted concerning the hiring of a mentally retarded applicant. These factors were;

1) "Lacks judgment"
2) "Needs more constant and closer supervision than other workers"
3) "Cannot use complicated machinery"
4) "Must be trained by simplified methods so that he learns"
5) "Has a slower tempo than others" (23;447)

Her conclusion was that through occupational analysis one can show there are opportunities for workers with limited intelligence and the counselor's role is to find these opportunities for the mentally retarded. Their adjustment on the job, however, will be satisfactory only if they have enough social and emotional maturity. This latter factor should be accomplished before they enter employment.

Geer's findings agreed with Lohman in regard to employer orientation of the potentials of workers with mental retardation. (13) His investigation in 1952 was concerned with the education of mentally retarded children who were fourteen years of age and over. Among the points mentioned in his study which seemed to be of importance were; good follow-up programs for mentally retarded pupils were definitely indicated. Secondly, there seemed to be a real need for educating prospective employers in regard to the potentiality of prospective employees with retarded mental development.

Special class teachers in Chicago, in 1952, formed a follow-up committee and contacted 208 former students of more than two thousand from a five year period. The subjects included in the study had a median intelligence quotient of sixty-eight which was slightly lower than Chicago's ungraded group as a whole. The sex ratio was six males to four females which was the same as for ungraded rooms as a whole. The median age was nineteen years with the majority having been out of school three years or less. Many of the subjects had other handicaps in addition to the mental but, as was reported, only fifteen per cent were unemployed. The survey also seemed to indicate that Negro boys and girls had a more difficult time in achieving vocational adjustment than did white boys and girls.

As reported by Mullen, the findings tend to show that mentally handicapped boys and girls worked in a wide variety of occupations and industries. In her conclusion she stated;

> With a few exceptions...., the tasks on which they are engaged are simple jobs as operatives or personal service workers, the details of which must be learned on the job. Their low academic abilities, as well as other handicaps, limit the range of their opportunities, but most certainly do not prevent them from making useful contributions to the occupational world and good community adjustments.(28:24)

A recent follow-up study concerned with the post-school adjustment of mentally retarded individuals who had been in special education classes was completed under the direction of Cassidy and Phelps.(3) Because some of the procedures and purposes adopted in their study resemble, to a degree, some of those used in the present investigation, it will be reviewed in somewhat greater detail and referred to for comparison at various points in later chapters.

The purpose of their study was to determine the quality of post-school adjustment made by former students who were enrollees in classes for the slow learners in Ohio. The investigation was carried on during the 1952-53 school year and included 163 students, 105 males and fifty-eight females, who left school during the 1948-49 and 1949-50 school years. The median age of the total group at the time of the study was 21.7 years and their median intelligence quotient was 60.6. Their median age upon entering special classes was found to be 12.7 years and they had spent an average of 3.4 years in a special education class.

Information on the individuals was gathered by teachers and other school personnel through the use of a standard Personal Interview Form developed especially for the investigation. The form was divided into three main sections, namely: school records, post-school status of the individual and information obtained from the employer.

The following conclusions were reported:

1) In the slow-learning programs in Ohio there seemed to be a ratio of three males to two females.

2) The subjects entered the special classes late in their school lives.

3) There was a tendency to leave school early. The median age at the time of leaving the special classes was 15.9 years.

4) Evidence presented tended to show that they achieved below their expected reading level.

5) The subjects in this study appeared to be fairly normal in health and personal appearance.

6) Poor speech was found to be related to lower levels of intelligence as measured by intelligence tests and observed by the interviewers.

7) Girls tended to marry earlier than the boys in this study.

8) Sound family life experiences should be included in the curriculum.

9) The group as a whole did not participate in many community activities but those who did tended to participate in those activities which resembled interests and activities acquired in school.

10) The subjects' homes, in terms of physical and social conditions, were comparable to the homes of others of similar socio-economic status.

11) Two subjects of the total group were institutionalized and 10.5 per cent had never been employed.

12) Most of the subjects were employed in semi-skilled, unskilled and service jobs.

Their final conclusion was:

> Success on the job was associated with good personal appearance, social acceptability, ability and willingness to do a full share of work of acceptable quality. These findings might be stated as objectives for the slow learning curriculum in the following manner:
>
> 1. The slow learning child must be taught to attempt at all times to assume his share of any task.

2. He should be helped to become more socially acceptable to other people, particularly through personal appearance.
3. He should be helped to see the importance of setting and achieving high standards of quality in the work he performs. (3;27,28)

Adjustment of Mentally Retarded Individuals That Have Been Institutionalized

One hundred sixty-seven individuals who left two Illinois State institutions for the feeble minded during a selected period were reported on by Channing. Sixty-nine per cent of the total group had intelligence quotients between fifty and seventy; seventeen per cent were below fifty and the remaining fourteen per cent had at least seventy or above. She pointed out in her conclusions that there was not too great a difference between this group and those previously studied who had been in special classes in regard to having been employed at some time and being unemployed at the time of the interview. The percentages, however, were in favor of the group that had been in special classes in the various city schools included in her study (previously reviewed in this chapter).

A much larger percentage of the boys who had been in institutions as compared to boys who had been in special classes had court records of delinquencies which were sufficiently serious to result in their being in institutions or on probation. She further reported;

> As far as could be judged..., all of whom were morons or imbeciles of the higher grades, differences in intelligence levels as measured by intelligence quotients, as among individuals from special classes, had very little relation to steadiness or success at work. (5;96)

Kinder, Chase and Buck, in 1941, reported on a follow-up study of fifty girls who were selected from Letchworth Village, which is an institution for the mentally defective. The investigation included girls who had been out of the institution for at least eight years; were under forty years of age and had gone out on supervised parole. Their average intelligence quotient was 63.2 with a range of fifty through eighty.

Kinder, Chase and Buck found that the lowest one-fifth, in terms of adjustment, of the total group had twenty-eight children which was four more than the total number produced by the remaining four-fifths of the group. In addition they concluded, "...high fecundity and serious maladjustment...is not associated with intelligence level, social background, length of institutional training or chronological age."(22:577) The final conclusion drawn was that the criteria on which a good institution for mental defectives is judged should go beyond consideration of just health, happiness and amusement of the patients into the area of questioning the efficiency of the work of the institution in terms of subsequent adjustment of the individuals discharged from the institution.

The following study tends to indicate that sterilization might be a factor to consider in regard to success or failure of dischargees from institutions. One hundred thirty-five females and 108 males who were discharged during a ten-year period (1924 to 1934) from Laconia State School in New Hampshire were studied by Johnson.(21)

She found that nine per cent of the total group had, at some time, been readmitted. It was also indicated that thirty-five per cent and forty-two per cent of the children of the female and male dischargees, respectively, were average or above average in intelligence. In terms of success and failure (she didn't define success or failure) she stated that fifty-one, forty-seven and two per cent of the sterilized females were judged to be successful, borderline and failure, respectively, as compared to forty-six, thirty-seven and seventeen per cent of the total group of females studied. Of the sterilized males she found seventy-one and twenty-nine per cent were successful and failures, respectively, as compared to sixty-seven, nine and twenty-four per cent successful, borderline and failure, respectively, of the total males studied.

Hegge and Coakley both reported on investigations that were concerned with the occupational role mental retardates, who had previously been institutionalized, were playing during the second World War. Their findings seemed to be in line with one another.

Coakley's investigation (7) consisted of thirty-seven feeble-minded individuals in Ramsey County, Minnesota, who were employed in war industries. Her purpose was to discover the age, sex, intelligence quotient, type of employment and salary of these individuals. A comparison was then made of their employment in 1940. These subjects had been under commitment to state guardianship for an average of 6.2 years. Their intelligence quotients ranged from forty to seventy-five with five of the subjects in the seventy to seventy-five range, twenty from sixty to seventy, ten in the fifty to sixty range and the remainder below fifty. Approximately one-third of the group were women. She found that only nine, or about one-fourth, were employed steadily in 1940 when employment was more difficult to find. Among her other findings were;

1) There was no relationship between intelligence quotient and wages.

2) Most of the jobs obtained were of unskilled or semi-skilled nature.

3) Most of the jobs were obtained on their own or through the United States Employment service.

4) The more stable individuals were able to hold their jobs for the longer periods of time.

Hegge's study, as previously mentioned, was concerned with the occupational status of mental defectives during the second World War. (17) One group in the study was made up of 123 individuals who were parolees from a training school during a certain two-year period. These individuals were the total number to be included in the study after those who could not be found and the known unemployables were excluded. Their average chronological age at the time of parole was 17.2 years with an average intelligence quotient of 66.9. Their intelligence quotients ranged from fifty to seventy-six. A comparison was made to the above mentioned group with fifty-four individuals who were comparable with the exception that their intelligence quotients ranged from seventy-six to beyond ninety-six with a resulting average intelligence quotient being 82.6. Seventy-one and seven tenths per cent of the total group had intelligence quotients ranging from sixty-one to eighty-two with the overall average intelligence quotient being 71.8. The average age of parolees at the time of parole was 17.2. Hegge summarized by stating that one could assume that the 177 subjects in the study were fairly representative of all the training school parolees. He noted that eighty-eight per cent of the parolees were employed and approximately sixty-six per cent of the males were not in the service or working in defense plants.

A relatively small proportion of females had worked in defense plants. He also indicated that he did not claim that these figures would represent an exact picture if conditions were somewhat more settled. Among other comments were these:

1) Employment was not dependent, to any significant degree, upon families, relatives or friends.

2) A large proportion worked above the unskilled classification.

3) "Among those who are employed by strangers, a large majority have held their jobs for three months or more."(17:90)

4) Those with lower intelligence quotients have fared well in relation to those of higher intelligence quotients. Intelligence quotients and wages for those boys that were not in the service showed there was no relationship between these factors.

Hartzler reported on two follow-up studies which were concerned with the social adjustment of discharges from an institution. Her first, in 1951, was a pilot study on fifty-four of 300 girls discharged from Laurelton State Village during a ten-year period (June, 1936, to June, 1946) was concerned with "(1) How many maintained socially acceptable behavior after discharge? and (2) What seemed to be the chief factors determining the future behavior of the girl?"(15:613) She excluded six because they could not be located and another eighteen due to too low mental status which prevented any possibility of successful self-direction. Of the thirty remaining girls she found fifty-seven per cent successful, seventeen per cent partially successful and twenty-seven per cent unsuccessful. She mentioned three factors which appeared to distinguish between the successful and unsuccessful girls. They were:

1) "Degree of delinquency, both prior to admission and during institutionalization."

2) "Length of time on parole."

3) "The type of home to which the girl returns."(15:618)

In May of 1952, Hartzler presented a paper at the Seventy-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Mental Deficiency. This paper was a more comprehensive study than was her pilot study entitled, "A Follow-Up Study of Girls Discharged from the Laurelton State Village," which was just previously mentioned. This study covered a ten-year period (June, 1936, to June, 1946) and was concerned with 309 girls that had been discharged during this ten-year span. Many of the subjects were eliminated from the study because they could not be located or could not possibly care for themselves due to their low level of mental function, physical disability or because of mental illness. The final study was composed of 191 cases. The cases were classified on the basis of being successful, unsuccessful or partially successful on the following criteria; "(1) ability to be self-supporting and (2) avoidance with conflict of the law."(16:313) The results of this study were found to be comparable to those reported in the earlier pilot study. The three factors for predicting success or failure were strengthened by this more comprehensive study. Of the total group, she found that 123, 24 and 45 were successful, partially successful and failures, respectively.

Harold, in 1955, reported on seventy-four patients who had been discharged from the St. Louis State Training School during a certain fourteen-year period. (14) Each of the subjects included in the study had been in the institution for not less than six months; were fourteen years of age or older when they were discharged; lived in the adjacent area of St. Louis; and, in some way, had established themselves through either employment or marriage during 1953. The major findings were as follows:

1) Factors other than intelligence quotient seemed to be more important in determining satisfactory employment. They were listed as personality adjustment and emotional stability of the subject; the degree of guidance they had received; and assignments that did not impose unrealistic demands on the individual.

2) The subjects seemed to be better prepared for institutional and domestic employment than for industrial jobs.

3) Potential earning capacity was greater in business and in industry as compared to institutional or domestic employment. The last named, however, provided greater protection and guidance for the subject.

4) When possible, individuals should be prepared for industry because of the higher earning potential.

The following study agrees with Harold's findings that factors other than just the level of intelligence are probably more influential in the satisfactory employment of the mentally retarded.

Collmann and Newlyn, in April of 1956, reported on 225 individuals who had been in three residential-special schools and six day-special schools in England.(8) This included all the former pupils of the residential schools from 1949 to 1952 and two-fifths of the day-school pupils from 1947 to 1951. The total group mean intelligence quotient was 60.8. Sixty-nine per cent of the total group had intelligence quotients ranging from fifty through sixty-nine. Among his findings were:

1) Sixty-one per cent of the total group were successful in achieving self-support in a community.

2) By excluding the unemployable group (twenty-seven individuals),

they found sixty-nine, thirteen and eighteen per cent were successful, partially successful and failures, respectively.

3) About one-half of the failures and partial successes were found to be due, according to employers, to such factors as unreliability and bad time keeping. An additional twenty-two per cent of the failures and partial successes were due to inefficiency.

4) Two-thirds of the employers reported the reason for success was due to efficiency in work, reliability while on the job and good time keeping.

Summary

Literature on the reviews of follow-up investigations of mentally handicapped individuals; studies concerned with the post-school adjustment of special class mentally retarded individuals; and studies dealing with the adjustment of former institutionalized mentally retarded individuals have been reviewed here.

It appears that the following generalizations can be made.

1) Terminology used in describing and classifying mentally retarded individuals seems to vary considerably.

2) A goodly percentage of the individuals that have been classified as mentally retarded and have been in special classes or institutions have made satisfactory adjustments in their communities.

3) Home conditions of the mentally retarded seemed to be comparable to an unselected population of similar socio-economic status.

4) Level of mental function, in itself, did not appear to be the most important determinant in successful, social and occupational

adjustment. This factor also seemed to be true in terms of wages earned by the mentally retarded individuals.

5) The mental retardates in special classes tend to leave school early and the girls are more likely to marry earlier than is found in the normal population.

6) Experiences in World War II tended to indicate the great human resources that was available and found in the mentally retarded employees.

7) Mentally retarded individuals, whether they have been institutionalized or in special classes, need help in obtaining the right type of job to fit their capacities and capabilities.

8) Employers need to know the capabilities and limitations of their prospective mentally retarded employee.

9) The great majority of mentally retarded invididuals work at unskilled and semi-skilled occupations.

Most of the studies, it seemed, painted a rather bright picture of the success mentally retarded individuals have had in adjusting to the community both socially and occupationally. It appears, however, that it would be well to remember such factors as past training, past experiences, adverse local conditions and lack of interest could easily change the results.

CHAPTER III

PLAN AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

As indicated in the opening statements of Chapter I in this study, the number of mentally retarded individuals of school age constitutes an important segment of the school population in Nebraska as well as throughout the United States. The number of special classes for mentally retarded individuals is increasing in the public schools in an attempt to meet the needs of these individuals. These are some of the reasons which led the writer to inquire into the possibility of conducting a study concerned with the post-school adjustment of mentally retarded individuals who had not been in special classes as compared to those who had received special class experiences. A preliminary survey was made to determine whether such a project could be carried out. When this was completed, permission then was obtained by the writer to use the school records available in the Lincoln and Omaha Public Schools for the investigation.

Criteria Used for the Selection of the Groups

It was necessary to select two groups of individuals who had been judged to be mentally retarded when they were in school and were comparable in certain other ways so comparisons could be made between the two groups. The retarded individuals that had been in special classes are included in the experimental group and those that have not had special class experiences are identified as the control group.

Experimental group

The experimental group selected for this study were those individuals who had been in special classes in the public school system of Lincoln, Nebraska.

1) They had been in special classes one or more school years.

2) They were fourteen years of age or older when they dropped from school.

3) They dropped from school during the 1947-48 through the 1951-52 school years.

4) They were classified as being mentally retarded as determined by an individual psychological evaluation. (Their intelligence quotients were within the second and third standard deviations below the norm on the individual test employed.)

5) They had no reported serious physical handicaps on the school records.

Control group

The control group used in this study was selected in the same manner as the experimental group with the following exceptions:

1) They had not been in special classes.

2) They were selected from both the Lincoln and Omaha Public School systems.

Areas to be Investigated

The plan of the study called for a rather meticulous gathering of data on the subjects in each group and comparisons to be made between the experimental and control groups where possible. Information was gained in the following four main areas.

Parents of the subjects in this study

The informational data in regard to the parents of the subjects in this study includes: 1) marital status, 2) law conformity, 3) dependency upon welfare agencies and 4) occupational status. This data was secured through personal observations and interviews, court records, welfare agency records and school records.

School data concerned with the subjects in this study

The informational data from the school records pertaining to the subjects in this study is concerned with 1) chronological age at the time of leaving school and the reasons recorded for leaving, 2) number of years in special and/or regular classes, 3) levels of grade placement, 4) intelligence quotients and 5) absenteeism and the main reasons for absenteeism.

Sociological data in regard to the subjects in this study

This informational data was secured through personal interviews and observations of subjects, parents and relatives, examination of court records, welfare agency records and school records. This data pertained to the 1) age, sex and race of the subject, 2) marital status, 3) location, 4) housing status, 5) financial self-sufficiency, 6) community activity participation, 7) institutional and dependent home placement and 8) law conformity.

Employment data pertaining to the subjects in this study

This information was obtained through personal interviews of the subjects and their employers in these four areas: 1) present status, 2) occupational classification, 3) wages earned and 4) employer ratings.

Case Studies

A number of brief case studies on the subjects, selected at random, will be presented. This is being done because tabular and statistical data seem to minimize the complexity of the various factors in the lives of the subjects and the individuality of the subject tends to be obscured.

Procedure Used in Obtaining Subjects for the Study

All the names of the individuals who have been examined through the use of one or more individual psychological evaluations are recorded and alphabetized in a card file in the Lincoln Public School Administration Building. From this file the cards of individuals whose intelligence quotient, on the most recent individual psychological evaluation, indicated that they were within the second and third standard deviations below the norm (usually fifty-two through eighty-four) and who were fourteen years of age or older, during the 1947-48 through the 1951-52 school years, were selected for further screening.

From approximately three thousand individual file cards screened, it was found that about 150 subjects' names could be retained on the basis of the two above mentioned factors. Cumulative records of these subjects then were screened to determine whether each had or had not been in special classes and had left school during the specified five-year period.

It was found that fifty-two subjects met the criteria for the experimental group and twenty for the control group.

An attempt then was made to increase the number in the control group by screening the file cards on pupils who had had group intelligence tests. After checking more than twenty thousand individual file cards, it was found that approximately 240 subjects were fourteen years of age or older during the period specified and had recorded intelligence quotients of seventy-five or below on one or more group tests.

An analysis of the 240 individuals' cumulative records revealed that only twenty-six might be possible subjects for inclusion in the control group. The remaining 214 were excluded on the basis of the criteria used for the selection of the control group, or through an analysis of their cumulative records which revealed they were not mentally retarded, but remedial cases.

An attempt was then made to locate these twenty-six subjects so that the writer could administer an individual psychological test to them. Of the twenty-six it was found that thirteen had moved. Of the remaining thirteen located, twelve were examined and one refused to participate. Of the twelve examined, six were found to be eligible for inclusion in the control group.

In a further attempt to increase the number of subjects in the control group, approximately six thousand individual cards were screened that were filed in the Omaha Public Schools. From this screening approximately three hundred subjects' names were recorded on the basis of their individual intelligence tests and age. Further screening from the school census record cards indicated that approximately one hundred could be used in the control group.

By excluding the three lowest subjects in terms of intelligence quotient in the experimental group, and using twenty-five of the subjects in the control group from Lincoln and twenty-four of the one hundred from Omaha, it was possible to match exactly the intelligence quotients on twenty-seven subjects in each of the groups. One-half of the remaining twenty-two differed by one point and the remaining eleven differed by two points. In no case were the differences as great as the stated probable error for the 1937 revision of the Stanford-Binet test, as reported by Terman and Merrill.(34;46)

The resulting experimental group consisted of forty-nine individuals. Their intelligence scores, on the 1937 revision of the Stanford-Binet, Form L, ranged from fifty-five through eighty-four. The control group consisted of forty-nine individuals also. Their intelligence quotients ranged from fifty-six through eighty-four. Four of these ratings were based on the Wechsler-Bellevue Adult Intelligence Scale, one on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and the remaining forty-four on the 1937 revision of the Stanford-Binet, Form L.

In an attempt to eliminate the error of comparing intelligence quotients obtained at different ages and on different individual evaluative tools, the writer employed the formula described by Wechsler for converting raw scores into weighted (standard) scores.(36;219) All the intelligence quotients obtained from the Stanford-Binet Scale were converted into weighted (standard) scores. The following formula was used.

$$X_2 = M_2 + \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}(X_1 - M_1)$$

Where M_2 = assigned mean

σ_2 = assigned sigma

X_2 = new score to be found (weighted or standard score)

M_1 = calculated mean

σ_1 = calculated sigma

X_1 = raw score

In using the above mentioned formula, the following procedures were employed;

1) assigned mean equals one hundred

2) assigned sigma equals fifteen

3) calculated mean obtained from Table 5 in Terman and Merrill (34:35)

4) calculated sigma obtained from Table 7 in Terman and Merrill (34:40)

5) raw score equals intelligence quotient on the 1937 revision of the Stanford-Binet, Form L.

Comparability of the Two Groups

In an attempt to determine whether the experimental and control groups were comparable, it appeared desirable to test certain characteristics through applications of null hypotheses. The null hypotheses are as follows; 1) There is no statistically significant difference between the experimental and the control group in terms of intelligence quotients expressed in weighted (standard) scores.

The technique described by Wert, Neidt and Ahmann was employed.(30:130) A t value of .2137 was obtained. The data which were used in obtaining the t value can be seen in Table I. The hypothesis is tenable. The assumption that there is no statistically significant difference between the two groups on the intelligence quotient, as expressed in terms of weighted (standard) scores, cannot be rejected.

TABLE I

Intelligence Quotient Data Expressed in
Weighted (Standard) Scores

	Experimental	Control
N	49.	49.
ΣX	3,581.5	3,595.1
$\bar{X}$	73.09	73.37
ΣX^2	263,608.19	265,887.90
Σx^2	1,910.38	2,116.94

2) There is no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of the mean number of months since leaving school as of January 1, 1957.

The data for obtaining the resulting t value of .8411 is shown in Table 2. The t value of .8411 is considerably below the five and one per cent levels of confidence. Therefore, the assumption that there is no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of months since leaving school, as of January 1, 1957, cannot be rejected.

3) There is no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of chronological age, expressed in months, as of January 1, 1957.

TABLE 2

Number of Months Since Leaving School as of January 1, 1957

	Experimental	Control
k	49.	49.
ΣX	3,605.	3,710.
$\bar{X}$	73.57	75.71
ΣX^2	273,541.	287,805.
Σx^2	8,316.	6,905.

The data for obtaining the t value can be seen on Table 3. The assumption that there is no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of chronological age as of January 1, 1957, is rejected because the resulting t value of 2.3127 is greater than is found at the five per cent level of confidence.

TABLE 3

Chronological Age in Terms of Months as of January 1, 1957

	Experimental	Control
k	49.	49.
ΣX	13,164.	13,711.
$\bar{X}$	268.65	279.82
ΣX^2	3,555,670.	3,849,020.
Σx^2	19,121.1	32,864.3

TABLE 4

Means and Standard Deviations of Intelligence Quotients*, Months Since Leaving School and Ages of Experimental and Control Groups

	Experimental		Control	
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S. D.
Intelligence Quotient*	73.09	6.24	73.37	6.57
Months Since Leaving School**	73.37	13.03	75.71	11.87
Chronological Age***	268.65	19.75	279.82	25.90

* Expressed in weighted (standard) scores
** As of January 1, 1957
*** Expressed in months as of January 1, 1957

Steps in the Follow-Up Procedure

With the two groups of subjects selected for the investigation, the process of gathering information began. This process involved four steps.

The first step consisted of examining the school records from the Lincoln Public Schools. This was a very important source of data since all minors, as long as they are in the city, are listed in the school records.

These records contain information relative to the names and occupations of the parents, their different residences in the city up to the twenty-first birthday of the subject or until the subject moves out of the city. The employment record of the subject also is given for this same period as well as a summary of his attendance in school. Much of the same information is maintained in the Omaha Public Schools with the exception that the records of those subjects who are over twenty-one are destroyed and only their school census records are kept on file.

In many cases it was possible to trace the subjects to their present addresses from school records, or by making inquiries in the neighborhood, or by checking the last street and house number given in the school record. A majority of the subjects, however, could not be located in this manner.

The second step in the follow-up was to give the names of the subjects to the Lincoln-Lancaster Council of Social Agencies. The Omaha subjects' and their parents' names were given to the Social Service Exchange in Omaha.[1] From these sources information was gained concerning the various agencies which had made their services available to the parents of the subjects or to the subjects themselves. Further leads concerning the location of the subjects were also obtained from these agencies.

Through a method of cross-checking by using the city directory and the telephone directory, further information concerning the location of subjects was obtained. As a last resort the names of seven subjects were given to the credit bureau and they were able to give information concerning those individuals who had moved from the city.

A part of the second step was to review and record all of the pertinent information from the agencies, both public and private, who had served the subject or the subject's parents at one time or another. In addition the court records on all cases, if any, - juvenile, municipal, county and district - were reviewed with the exception of juvenile records on the subjects from Omaha. The writer was refused access to the juvenile court records on the Omaha subjects. But to the best of the writer's knowledge, this information was obtained satisfactorily from other agencies, although possibly not as efficiently.

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[1] It would be impossible to evaluate the savings in time and labor which these two agencies rendered for the investigator. Both of these agencies are maintained by the Community Chest and they serve as an index to the case records of public and private agencies; they are set up by these agencies as a clearing housu for information in their files.

Altogether there were thirty-five agencies and institutions which were contacted in acquiring the information reported in the following chapters. Of these thirty-five only two refused access to their records.

The third step involved the attempt to personally interview each of the subjects.[2] The purpose of these interviews was (1) to gain sociological data concerned with a subject's present marital status, housing, general living conditions, neighborhood and extenuating circumstances which might not be obtainable through any other source of information and (2) to obtain information concerning present employment status, permanence and frequency of jobs held since leaving school and the name and address of the present employer. It was necessary for these data to be verified in many instances.

The fourth part of the follow-up procedure was concerned with interviewing the employer in regard to his ratings of the subject on his present job, or the most recent job in which the subject had been employed.

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[2] By actual count, the writer finds that it took 363 different attempts and/or leads in locating the ninety-eight subjects in the project for which information was gained on ninety-two of them. In three cases eleven or more different leads and/or attempts were made before the subjects were located.

CHAPTER IV

DATA CONCERNED WITH THE PARENTS OF THE SUBJECTS

The purpose of this chapter is to evaluate the information that was gathered concerning the present status of the parents of the subjects used in this study. The data will be presented in four main areas: marital status, law conformity, dependence upon welfare agencies and occupational classification.

For the forty-nine subjects in the experimental group, only forty-eight sets of parents are included, since two individuals from one family are in the experimental group. There are forty-six sets of parents for evaluation in the control group. Although there are forty-nine subjects in the control group, three of the individuals are from one family, two from another and information was not available on one set of parents.

Marital Status

Data which are concerned with marital status of known parents of the subjects are set forth in Table 5.

As can be seen, approximately fifty per cent of the parents of the experimental and control groups have remained married to their first spouse. If remaining married to the first spouse is an indication of family stability, it would appear that there is no great difference between the two groups in terms of this particular aspect of family stability.

A further comparison of the marital status of the parents of the subjects of both groups shows comparability in number of separations;

2.08 and 2.17 per cent in the experimental and control groups, respectively. In 25.00 per cent of the experimental group one spouse is deceased as compared to 21.74 per cent in the control group. It appears that if one spouse dies, a smaller percentage of survivors remarry from the experimental group, 8.33 per cent, than from the control group, 13.04 per cent. It can be seen that four of the twelve or 33.33 per cent of the survivors from the experimental group remarry as compared to six, or sixty per cent, of the survivors from the control group. There are 4.17 per cent of the parents of the experimental group who are divorced but not

TABLE 3

Marital Status of the Parents of Subjects from
Both Groups as of January 1, 1957

Marital Status	Experimental N	Experimental %	Control N	Control %	Both N	Both %
Married, live with spouse	25	52.08	23	50.00	48	51.06
Married, separated	1	2.08	1	2.17	2	2.13
Spouse deceased, not remarried	8	16.67	4	8.70	12	12.77
Spouse deceased, remarried	4	8.33	6	13.04	10	10.64
Both parents deceased	0	.00	1	2.17	1	1.06
Divorced, not remarried	2	4.17	3	6.52	5	5.32
Divorced once, remarried	8	16.67	6	13.04	14	14.89
Divorced more than once, remarried	0	.00	2	4.35	2	2.13
Total	48	100.00	46	100.00	94	100.00

remarried as compared to 6.53 per cent of the control group. In the same order, 16.67 per cent, as compared to 13.04 per cent, were divorced and have remarried once. In the control group 4.35 per cent have been divorced and remarried more than once as compared to none in the experimental group. Of the ten divorces from the experimental group two, or twenty per cent, have not remarried as compared to three, or 27.27 per cent of the eleven in the control group who were divorced one or more times. None of the parents from the experimental group have been divorced more than once. This compares to two, or 18.18 per cent of the eleven from the control group.

On the basis of the data regarding marital status of the parents of the subjects in the experimental and control groups in this study, it appears that no definite conclusions can be drawn other than both groups are fairly comparable in per cent of parents remaining married to their first spouse.

Law Conformity

All records from the Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska, District, County and Municipal courts were reviewed. The examination of these records covered the period from January 1, 1930, to January 1, 1957. The data concerning these records are found in Table 6.

It is realized that this data may not be complete because information concerning the location of sixteen of the ninety-four fathers is not known. It is possible, therefore, that these sixteen individuals may have committed law violations elsewhere since leaving the two above mentioned judicial areas. These individuals' records, however, are included up to their last known violation, if any, on the above mentioned court records. Law violations as defined for use in this study means all court records listed in municipal courts and district courts with the exception of divorce and failure to meet financial commitments.

As seen in Table 6, twenty-four or 50.00 per cent of the fathers in the experimental group have committed one or more law violations. This compares to nine or 19.52 per cent of the forty-six fathers in the control group. Further examination of this table reveals that forty-four or 58.67 per cent of the violations committed by the nine fathers of the control group were traffic offenses. This compares to twenty-two or 34.38 per cent traffic offenses in the experimental group. In other words, one-half as many traffic violations were committed by the twenty-two fathers of the experimental group as compared to the nine fathers of the control group. Further analysis of Table 6 reveals that there were twenty-seven charges of drunkenness against the fathers in the experimental group. This comprises 42.19 per cent of the violations of the experimental group. This is considerably higher than violations for the same cause in the control group. In fact, it is more than twice as great, percentagewise, as violations for the same cause in the control

TABLE 6

Law Violations of Fathers of Subjects from Both Groups from 1930 to 1957

	Number of Fathers Involved		Traffic		Drunkenness		Non-Support		Assault and Battery		Other		Total	
	N	%*	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Experimental	24	50.00	22	34.38	27	42.19	2	3.12	3	4.69	10	15.62	64	100.00
Control	9	19.52	44	58.67	15	20.00	6	8.00	3	4.00	7	9.33	75	100.00

*Computed on forty-eight fathers in the experimental and forty-six fathers in the control group.

group. Violations for the reason of non-support amounted to 8.00 per cent of the total violations in the control group as compared to 3.12 per cent of the total violations in the experimental group. Assault and battery violations were fairly comparable in both groups; 4.00 per cent and 4.69 per cent for the control and experimental groups, respectively. Other violations amounted to 13.62 per cent in the experimental group as compared to 9.33 per cent in the control group. Other violations included such offenses as petty larceny, contributing to the delinquency of minors, disturbing the peace, vagrancy, possession of drugs and receiving stolen property.

Two of the fathers in the control group are responsible for two-thirds of the drunkenness violations and approximately a third of the traffic offenses. Offenses are rather evenly distributed among the fathers in the experimental group with the exception of two who account for slightly less than one-half the violations on drunkenness.

The mothers of the subjects of both groups were not listed in Table 6 because of the small number of violations. An examination of the court records of the experimental group revealed four mothers had a total of six violations; three in traffic, one in obtaining property under false pretense, one in drunkenness and one in disturbing the peace. One mother was listed from the control group as being a traffic violator on one occasion.

Divorces and failure to meet financial commitments, which were listed in the court records, were not recorded in Table 6. If these two aspects of the court records had been tabulated, more mothers from both groups would have been included as well as a few more fathers.

The total offenses recorded on the fathers of the subjects in the control group is larger than on the fathers of the subjects in the experimental group, but the difference in traffic violations between the two groups is twice as large as the total difference between the two groups. It appears, from the data in this study concerning law conformity in regard to the two groups of subjects' parents, that violations by the experimental group were of a more serious nature and more widely spread among them. (The above mentioned statement is based on the assumption that traffic violations are of a more minor nature than other violations such as drunkenness, assault and battery and the like.)

Dependence upon Welfare Agencies

The purpose of Table 7 is to give a brief analysis of the dependency of the parents of the subjects in both groups upon various welfare agencies. Services recorded in the table are computed from 1933 until the subject of the families involved reached sixteen years of age. The services include financial, medical and psychological aid provided by thirty-three public and private agencies at the state, county and local levels.

Referring to Table 7, fourteen or 29.16 per cent of the parents of the experimental group have not received welfare services of any kind. This compares to eighteen or 39.13 per cent in the control group. Three times as many in the experimental group, as compared to the control group, received one service. The numbers of families receiving two through four services were fairly comparable between the experimental and control groups. Six families or 13.04 per cent of the control group

TABLE 7

Number of Services Received by Parents of Subjects from Both Groups from Various Welfare Agencies*

Number of Services	Experimental		Total Services		Control		Total Services		Both		Total Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	14	29.16	0	.00	18	39.13	0	.00	32	34.04	0	.00
1	18	37.50	18	17.14	6	13.04	6	4.69	24	25.53	24	10.30
2	2	4.17	4	3.81	2	4.35	4	3.13	4	4.26	8	3.43
3	2	4.17	6	5.71	1	2.17	3	2.34	3	3.19	9	3.86
4	2	4.17	8	7.62	1	2.17	4	3.12	3	3.19	12	5.15
5	0	.00	0	.00	6	13.04	30	23.44	6	6.38	30	12.88
6	1	2.08	6	5.71	3	6.52	18	14.06	4	4.26	24	10.30
7 or more	9	18.75	63	60.00	9	19.57	63	49.22	18	19.15	126	54.08
Total	48	100.00	105	99.99	46	99.99	128	100.00	94	100.00	233	100.00

* Number of services computed from 1933 until the subject involved in the present study reached sixteen years of age.

received five services as compared to none in the experimental group. Three families in the control, as compared to one family in the experimental group received six services. Nine families in both groups received seven or more services. It should be noted, however, five of the nine sets of parents from the experimental group who were recorded as receiving seven or more services have actually been known to different welfare agencies for approximately twenty years and have received various types of service from them during each of these years. This is true also in regard to six of the nine sets of parents that are listed as having seven or more services from the control group.

In summarizing, approximately sixty per cent of the subjects' parents from the control group required welfare services as compared to approximately seventy per cent of the subjects' parents from the experimental group.

Occupational Status

The major occupational classifications of the fathers of the subjects in the experimental and control groups, as reported in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, is shown in Table 8. (10) Of the forty-eight fathers in the experimental group eight are deceased and no information was obtainable for seven. No information was available for nine fathers in the

TABLE 8

Present Occupational Classification of Fathers of the Subjects from Both Groups*

	Experimental		Control		Both	
	N	%**	N	%**	N	%**
I. Clerical and Sales	0	.00	1	3.03	1	1.52
II. Service	6	18.18	8	24.24	14	21.21
V. Semi-Skilled	1	3.03	3	9.09	4	6.06
VI. Unskilled	25	75.76	20	60.61	46	69.70
Unemployed	1	3.03	1	3.03	1	1.51
Total	33	100.00	33	100.00	66	100.00
Deceased	8		4		12	
Unknown	7		9		16	
Total	48		46		94	

* Classification as of January 1, 1957.

** Per cent of groups excluding deceased and unknown.

control group and four others are deceased. Occupational classifications, as of January 1, 1957, are, therefore, recorded on thirty-three fathers of the subjects from each group.

Twenty-five fathers of the experimental group, which comprises slightly over three-fourths of the total group for which information was available, are employed in unskilled occupations. This compares to twenty or 60.61 per cent, on the same basis, in the control group. One father in the control group is in the clerical and sales occupational classification (he is an insurance salesman) as compared to none in the experimental group. Service occupations account for 18.18 per cent and 24.24 per cent of the experimental and control group, respectively; in the same order one as compared to three fathers are in semi-skilled occupations. One in the experimental group is unemployed as is one in the control group. The unemployed individual from the experimental group has been known to various welfare agencies for many years and is apparently unable to hold a job for more than a few days. The individual from the control group has been in a mental hospital and has been unemployed for the past seven years. Prior to that time he worked as a flagman for the railroad.

On the basis of the data in this study it is apparent that the greater majority of fathers in both groups are in the lower occupational classifications. This finding is in line with Baller's statement, "...it is evident that the subnormal subjects came pretty largely from the lower occupational levels, with virtually no representation in the higher professions."(2:44)

Summary

An evaluation of the data that were gathered concerning the present status of parents of the subjects used in this study was made. The four main areas reported were marital status, law conformity, dependence upon welfare agencies and occupational classification.

Information on forty-eight and forty-six sets of subjects' parents was recorded and evaluated.

Information secured for this study indicates the following:

1) It appears that both groups are fairly comparable in per cent of parents remaining married to their first spouse.

2) Fewer fathers of the subjects in the control group were involved in law violations than the fathers of the subjects in the experimental group. Over one-half of the violations committed by the fathers of the subjects in the control group were traffic offenses. It appeared, however, that violations by the experimental group were of a more serious nature.

3) Approximately seventy per cent as compared to sixty per cent of the parents of the subjects from the experimental and control groups, respectively, required welfare services. In both groups, however, there appeared to be certain families that have needed welfare aid of one type or another over a long period of years.

4) Although the majority of fathers of subjects from both groups are in the lower occupational classifications, there is a higher percentage of fathers of the control group in the semi-skilled and service occupational classifications.

CHAPTER V

SCHOOL DATA

The purpose of this chapter is to evaluate and attempt to analyze informational data secured from school records of the subjects in the experimental and control groups.

The policy of both the Omaha and Lincoln Public Schools, in terms of placement of children in special classes, has been to attempt to serve all pupils who are mentally retarded and especially those who seem to be in need of this type of service because of possible emotional instability or other extenuating circumstances. The school systems have followed this policy to the best of their abilities, although it has been impossible for either school system to serve the total number of children that would be eligible for the special classes. It is well, therefore, to keep in mind that whereas the groups may be comparable in terms of intelligence quotients, as measured by individual psychological evaluations, there were differences at the time the members of the experimental group were selected for placement in special classes. These differences were concerned primarily with emotional stability and personal adjustment as evidenced by classroom discipline, home background, delinquent behavior and the like. Interpretations should, therefore, take into account the possibility that those who are in the control group probably were better adjusted youngsters at the time they were in school than were those in the experimental group.

An appraisal of data in five main areas will be presented: 1) age at leaving and reasons reported for leaving school, 2) number of years enrolled in special and/or regular classes, 3) highest level of grade placement, 4) measured levels of mental function based on intelligence quotient and 5) absenteeism and the main reasons reported for being absent.

Age at Leaving School and Reasons for Leaving

Age at the time of leaving school and reasons for leaving were available on each of the forty-nine subjects in both groups. Information concerning age is set forth in Tables 9 and 10. Data in Table 11 are concerned with the reasons for leaving school as found on the school records. Nebraska's compulsory education law states that every person must attend school if he is not less than seven nor more than sixteen years of age. Certain situations do not apply, such as mental incapacity to do the work in school and being fourteen years of age or older when services or earnings are needed to support himself or actual dependents.(33) These factors doubtless influenced the mean ages of the subjects in both groups as to when they left school.

TABLE 9

Mean Ages and Standard Deviations of the Mean Ages at the Time of Leaving School for Members of Both Groups*

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
N	35	14	49	30	19	49
Mean Age	16.26	16.14	16.22	17.07	16.95	17.02
S. D. of Age	1.08	1.06	1.17	1.12	1.43	1.25

*Ages computed to the nearest birthday.

The mean age of the experimental males at the time of leaving school was 16.26 years as compared to 17.07 years for the control males. In other words, the control males were approximately one year older when they left school than the experimental males. The experimental female mean age was 16.14 years as compared to 16.95 years for the control group. Again it seems that the females in the control group were somewhat older (approximately four-fifths of a year) than the experimental females. In regard to both groups as a whole, the experimental was four-fifths of a year younger than the control group when they left school, that is 16.22 years compared to 17.02 years.

The following three null hypotheses were tested:

1) There is no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control male mean ages at the time of leaving school.

2) There is no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control female mean ages at the time of leaving school.

3) There is no statistically significant difference between the experimental group and control group mean ages at the time of leaving school.

The resulting t values and levels of confidence are found in Table 10.

The first stated hypothesis is tenable and cannot be rejected. The values of t at the five per cent and one per cent levels of significance are 2.038 and 2.741 respectively. The obtained t value is 1.825.

The second hypothesis is also tenable in that the value of t at the five and one per cent levels are larger (2.120 and 2.934) than the obtained t value of 1.8578.

The third hypothesis is untenable and is rejected. As can be seen in Table 10, the values of t at the five and one per cent levels of confidence are 2.013 and 2.686 respectively. The obtained t value of 3.2653 is larger than either of the values at the five and one per cent levels.

TABLE 10

Significant Differences Between the Mean Ages of the Subjects from Both Groups at the Time of Leaving School at the Five and One Per Cent Levels of Confidence*

Group	N	Degrees of Freedom		Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
		Ex**	Con***					
Male, Ex.-Con.	65	34	29	2.038	2.741	1.1825	No	No
Female, Ex.-Con.	33	13	18	2.120	2.934	1.8578	No	No
Both Ex.-Con.	98	48	48	2.013	2.686	3.2653	Yes	Yes

* Ages computed to the nearest birthday
** Experimental
*** Control

In summary, on the basis of the data in this study there is no statistically significant difference between the mean ages of females at the time of leaving school, in the control and experimental groups, nor between the mean ages of the males in the control and experimental groups. The control group, however, is eight-tenths of a year older, as a whole, than the experimental group and this is statistically significant beyond the one per cent level of confidence.

Seventeen or 34.69 per cent of the experimental group left school because they were over sixteen and had found employment. This compares to fourteen or 28.57 per cent in the control group, however, an additional subject under sixteen obtained a work permit and was employed. Approximately one-third of the experimental group left school because of indifference as compared to slightly over forty per cent in the control group. It appears from this data that possibly lack of interest or motivation may be more prevalent in the control group. This could be attributed to lack of experiences and activities, geared to their individual needs, in the regular class.

TABLE II

Reasons Why Subjects from Both Groups Left School*

	Experimental		Control		Both	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Employed (Over 16)	17	34.69	14	28.57	31	31.63
Work Permit (Under 16)	0	.00	1	2.04	1	1.02
2. Indifference (Over 16)	16	32.65	20	40.82	36	36.73
3. Conduct	2	4.08	0	.00	2	2.04
4. Mental Incapacity	5	10.20	3	6.12	8	8.16
5. Boys' Training School	1	2.04	2	4.08	3	3.06
6. Girls' Training School	2	4.08	1	2.04	3	3.06
7. Beatrice State Home	3	6.12	1	2.04	4	4.08
8. Graduated	1	2.04	4	8.16	5	5.10
9. Armed Service	0	.00	1	2.04	1	1.02
10. Married	0	.00	1	2.04	1	1.02
11. Left City	2	4.08	1	2.04	3	3.06
Total	49	99.98	49	99.99	98	99.98

*Reported on the school records

Reasons three through seven in Table 11 account for thirteen or 26.52 per cent of the experimental group as compared to seven or 14.28 per cent in the control group. This tends to substantiate both schools' policies of including in the special classes those who show more emotional instability. It is interesting to note, however, that three individuals from the control group left school because of the reported reason of mental incapacity, which means they had not been placed in a special class even though they apparently were not successful in the regular class. One individual in the experimental as compared to four in the control group was graduated from high school. This is interesting, especially in regard to the individual from the experimental group, because at that time there was no secondary school program for the mentally retarded in this particular school system. One individual from the control group entered the armed services and another one from the control group married as compared to none in the experimental group. Two from the experimental group left the city and did not go back to school as compared to one in the control group.

Information analyzed from the data shown in Tables 9, 10 and 11 indicates that on the basis of this study those who are mentally retarded and have been in special classes are four-fifths of a year younger as a whole when they leave school than those in regular classes. "Employed and over sixteen" accounts for the largest percentage of reasons for leaving school in the experimental group, and "Indifference and over sixteen" makes up the largest percentage of reasons for leaving school for the individuals in the control group.

Years Enrolled in Special and Regular Classes

Data concerning the number of years that both the experimental and the control groups spent in school are presented in Table 12. Information as to the exact age of entering school was not available on twelve individuals in the experimental group and thirty-one individuals in the control group making a total of forty-three. If a subject was five years of age on or before October 15, it was assumed that he entered at the beginning of that school year and the total number of years enrolled in school was computed from that point up to the date of his leaving school. The mean number of years that the experimental males spent in school was 9.80 as compared to 10.73 for the control males. In other words, the control males were in school almost one year longer than the males from the experimental group. The females from the control group were in school for a mean of 11.63 years as compared to 9.14 years for the females from the experimental group, that is, almost two and one-half years longer. As a group the experimental had been in school a mean of 9.61

TABLE 12

Mean Number of Years Subjects from Both Groups Were in School*

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
N	35	14	49	30	19	49
Mean Years	9.80	9.14	9.61	10.73	11.63	11.08
S. D.	2.21	2.69	2.38	3.16	1.93	2.51

* Computed to nearest year

years as compared to 11.08 for the control group as a whole. As revealed by this data, the control group as a whole remained in school approximately one and one-half years longer than did the individuals in the experimental group.

The mean age at entering the special class, as seen in Table 13, was 10.57 years for the males and 10.93 years for the females. The mean age for the experimental group as a whole was 10.67 years.

As seen in Table 14, the experimental group spent 4.14 years in the special class. The males, as a whole, were not enrolled in the special class quite as long as the females; 4.03 years as compared to 4.43 years, respectively.

Comparing the data in Tables 13 and 14, it can be seen that the females of this study were slightly older when they entered and remained a little longer than did the males.

TABLE 13

Age of Subjects, from the Experimental Group, at Entering a Special Class*

	Male	Female	Total
N	35	14	49
Mean Age	10.57	10.93	10.67
S. D.	5.47	3.05	4.91

*Computed to nearest birthdate

TABLE 14

Mean Number of Years Subjects, from the Experimental Group, Were Enrolled in Special Classes*

	Male	Female	Total
N	35	14	49
Mean Number of Years	4.03	4.43	4.14
S. D.	2.10	2.13	2.12

*Computed to nearest year

Highest Level of Grade Placement

The highest grade placement, as presented in Table 15, is based upon the grade level in which the individual subject was enrolled at the time he left school. Information was obtained on all forty-nine subjects in the experimental group in regard to the grade level in which they were enrolled at the time of leaving school. This same information was secured on thirty-eight of the forty-nine subjects in the control group. Of course, it should be recognized that these data are concerned with grade placement rather than achievement at the various grade levels. In both groups the range of grade placement was from grade six through grade twelve.[3] As can be seen in Table 15, the majority of the subjects from the experimental group left school at the eighth or ninth grade level. This, of course, corresponds with the time of their reaching sixteen years of age and also because special education classes were not

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[3] Even though individuals in the experimental group were in special classes, they were considered to be in the seventh grade, eighth grade and ninth grade classes.

TABLE 15

Highest Grade Placement of Subjects from Both Groups*

	Experimental			Control		
Grade	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
6	0	2	2	2	0	2
7	3	3	6	0	3	3
8	7	4	11	4	1	5
9	15	1	16	8	5	13
10	7	2	9	3	1	4
11	2	2	4	5	3	8
12	1	0	1	1	2	3
Unknown	0	0	0	7	4	11
Total	35	16	49	30	19	49

*Based upon the last grade enrolled at the time of leaving school

available at the secondary level. Data in the control group indicate that the largest number of subjects left at the ninth grade level. Grade eleven was the next most frequent level at which the subjects left school.

The mean grade level at which both groups left school is shown in Table 16. The experimental group, on the average, left school at the 8.61 grade level as compared to the grade level of 9.32 for the control group. It should be noted however, that the experimental females were approximately 0.75 grade levels below the control females when they left school.

TABLE 16

Mean Highest Grade Placement of Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Number	33	14	49	30	19	49
Mean Grade	9.02	8.25	8.81	9.26	9.40	9.32
S. D.	1.11	1.64	1.32	1.51	1.66	1.58

Intelligence Quotients of Both Groups

The measurdd levels of mental function, based on intelligence quotients, expressed in weighted (standard) scores, was presented in Chapter III, Table I. It was determined that there was no statistically significant difference between these two groups on the above mentioned basis.

As seen in Table 17, the group mean intelligence quotient based on the most recent recorded individual psychological evaluation was 71.93 and 72.61 for the experimental and control groups, respectively.

TABLE 17

Mean Intelligence Quotients and Standard Deviations of the Means on Subjects from Both Groups*

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
N	35	14	49	30	19	49
Mean Intelligence Quotient	73.06	69.10	71.93	74.07	70.32	72.61
S. D. of Intelligence Quotient	7.78	6.78	7.72	7.65	8.25	8.10

*Computed from the last individual test recorded

The null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of intelligence quotient obtained from the last individual psychological evaluation was tested. Data presented in Table 18 show the t value at the one and five per cent levels of confidence and the obtained t value.

The obtained t value is 1.043 as compared to 2.013 and 2.686 for the five and one per cent levels of confidence, respectively. In both cases they are larger than the obtained t value. It is possible, therefore, to accept the above stated hypothesis as being tenable. It is safe to assume that both groups are comparable on the basis of their intelligence quotient as recorded from the most recent individual psychological evaluation on record in the public schools.

TABLE 18

Significant Difference of the Mean Intelligence Quotients of Members from Both Groups*

Group	N	Degrees of Freedom	Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
Ex.-Cont.	98	48	2.013	2.686	1.043	No	No

*Computed from last individual test recorded

Absenteeism and the Main Reasons for Absenteeism

Records on file in the Nebraska State Department of Education made it possible to compute the total aggregate number of days that Lincoln and Omaha schools were in session during the years that the individual subjects were in school. The per cent of absenteeism is based on the

the actual records in the office in the Lincoln Public Schools Administration Building and involved only the years in which the subjects were in attendance in Lincoln. This information was not available from the Omaha Public Schools and, therefore, the per cent of absence obtained on the control group involves twenty-five of the forty-nine subjects.

As seen in Table 19, the experimental group, as a whole, missed 12.70 per cent of the time before they entered the special class. After entering the special class, they missed an average of 12.46 per cent of the time. As a group, they missed 12.34 per cent of the time during their total school attendance. This compares to an average 11.68 per cent of the time for the control group.

TABLE 19

Mean Per Cent of Absences from School for Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental			Control
	Regular Class	Special Class	Total	Total
N	49	49	49	25*
Mean Per Cent of Days Absent	12.70	12.46	12.34	11.68
S. D. of Mean Per Cent of Days Absent	13.37	9.62	8.46	5.80

*Attendance records were not available on the twenty-four control subjects from Omaha

In an attempt to determine if the experimental group's attendance differed while in the special class and if there is a significant difference between the control group and experimental group in terms of attendance, the following null hypotheses were tested.

1) There is no statistically significant difference between the

mean per cents of absences of the experimental group when enrolled in the regular class and when enrolled in the special class.

2) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean per cents of absences of the experimental group and the control group in terms of total years enrolled in school.

The resulting obtained t values and the values of t at the five and one per cent levels are presented in Table 20. As can be seen, the values of t at the five and one per cent levels of confidence are considerably larger than the obtained t values of .101 and .388. The two aforementioned hypotheses, therefore, are tenable and cannot be rejected.

It can be assumed, on the basis of the data in this project, that the mean per cent of absences in the experimental group did not change significantly when enrolled in regular or special classes.

TABLE 20

Significant Differences of the Mean Per Cent of Absences from School on Subjects from Both Groups

Group	N	Degrees of Freedom		Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
		Ex.	Con.					
Experimental Regular-Special	49	48		2.013	2.686	.101	No	No
Ex.-Con.	74	48	24	2.038	2.742	.388	No	No

It can be stated further, on the basis of the data in this project, that the mean per cent of absences in the experimental group did not differ significantly from the mean per cent of absences in the control group in terms of total years enrolled in school.

Cause of absenteeism, as obtained from the school records, are shown in Table 21. It should be noted that more than one major reason for absenteeism is listed for some cases.

TABLE 21

Reasons for Absenteeism, Reported on Subjects from Both Groups

Reasons	Experimental Group N = 32		Control Group N = 21	
	f	%	f	%
Illness	30	47.62	21	42.86
Parental Neglect	13	20.63	11	22.45
Truancy	8	12.70	6	12.24
Weather	6	9.52	4	8.16
Other*	6	9.52	7	14.29
	63	99.99	49	100.00

*Includes absence from city, trivial excuses, exclusion, working and in court

Illness was the most frequently listed reason for absenteeism in both groups and parental neglect was second highest. These two account for over sixty per cent of the reasons listed for absenteeism. The third highest was truancy in the experimental group and "other" reasons in the control group.

Summary

It appears, from the data collected regarding the subjects in this study, that those who were in special classes, the experimental group as a whole, left school at an average of four-fifths of a year younger than the control group. Employed and over sixteen was the most frequent reason given for the experimental group leaving school as compared to indifference and over sixteen for the control group.

The school records of both groups indicate that the control group remained in school for a longer period. As a matter of fact, data on this study indicates that the control group had been in school for a mean of 11.08 years as compared to a mean of 9.61 years for the experimental group.

The control group, as a whole, tended to progress further through school in terms of grade placement than did the experimental group.

The mean intelligence quotients, based on the results of the most recent individual psychological evaluation for the subjects in the experimental and control groups, were 71.93 and 72.61, respectively. There is no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of level of mental function as expressed in intelligence quotients.

There is no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of mean per cents of absences from school based on the total number of years enrolled. The experimental group was comparable also in terms of the mean per cents of absences from school during the years when they were in the regular class as compared to the years enrolled in the special classes.

Illness and parental neglect seem to be the major reasons for absenteeism in both the experimental and control groups.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

The purpose of this chapter is to report the analysis of the sociological information which was obtained on the experimental and control groups involved in this study. The analyses and comparisons between the two groups are organized and presented in the following main areas:

1) Present age, sex and racial distribution.
2) Location of subjects.
3) Marital status.
4) Economic self-sufficiency.
5) Present housing.
6) Community activity participation.
7) Institutional and dependent home placement.
8) Law conformity.

Age, Sex and Racial Distribution

The mean ages and standard deviations of the ages, as well as the number of males and females in each group, are set forth in Table 22. As can be seen in this table, thirty-five, or 71.43 per cent, of the experimental group are males as compared to thirty , or 61.22 per cent, in the control group. Fourteen, 28.57 per cent, of the experimental group are females. This compares to nineteen, 38.78 per cent, in the control group. The ratios of males to females in the experimental and control groups are 3:1.2 and 3:1.9, respectively.

TABLE 22

Mean Ages and Standard Deviations of the Mean Ages for Each Group as of January 1, 1957*

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number	35	14	49	30	19	49
Per Cent	71.43	28.57	100.00	61.22	38.78	100.00
Mean Age	267.91	270.50	268.65	278.77	281.47	279.82
S. D. of Age	20.36	17.99	19.75	14.79	17.49	25.90

*Computed in months

The mean ages, as seen in Table 22, are based on months and computed to January 1, 1957. It can be seen that the experimental group is approximately eleven months younger, than the control group. A comparison of the mean ages of the males in the experimental group to the males in the control group shows that the latter group of males are approximately eleven months older. This also is true of the females in the control group as compared to the females in the experimental group.

Data presented in Table 3 and related in Chapter III revealed that the mean difference of 11.17 months is significant at the five per cent level of confidence. It can, therefore, be assumed that the control group is nearly one year older than the experimental group. This may have influenced considerably the occupational adjustments of the subjects which will be described in Chapter VII. It is possible that the control group, because they are older, were able to find employment somewhat easier than the experimental group.

An examination of Table 23 shows that forty-four, or 89.80 per cent, of the experimental group as compared to forty, or 81.63 per cent,

TABLE 23

Racial Distribution of Experimental and Control Groups

Race	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	32	91.43	12	85.71	44	89.80	25	83.33	15	78.95	40	81.63
Negro	2	5.71	0	.00	2	4.08	2	6.67	3	15.79	5	10.20
Indian	0	.00	1	7.14	1	2.04	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.04
Mexican	1	2.86	1	7.14	2	4.08	3	10.00	0	.00	3	6.12
Total	35	100.00	14	99.99	49	100.00	30	100.00	19	100.00	49	99.99

of the control group are Caucasian. Two in the experimental group as compared to five in the control group are of the Negroid race. It can be seen that there is one individual in each of the two groups that is of the Indian race. There are two individuals in the experimental group that are of the Mexican race as compared to three in the control group. Further examination shows that thirty-two, or 91.43 per cent, of the males in the experimental group are of the Caucasian race as compared to twenty-five, or 83.33 per cent, of the males in the control group. Twelve or 85.71 per cent of the fourteen females in the experimental group are of the Caucasian race as compared to fifteen or 78.95 per cent of the nineteen females in the control group.

Location of Subjects

The locations of the subjects as of January 1, 1957, are presented in Table 24. It can be seen that thirty-three, or 71.74 per cent, of the experimental group have remained in their home community. This compares to thirty-seven, or 77.09 per cent, in the control group. Two individuals from the experimental group, one male and one female, are in the Beatrice State Home as compared to no individuals in the control group. One female from the control group is the only individual from either group that is in a state mental hospital or has ever been in a mental hospital. Five male subjects from the control group are in the military service as compared to none in the experimental group. Nine subjects from the experimental group, six males and three females, are living out of the state. This compares to two males and two females, or a total of four, living out of state from the control group. One individual from each of the two groups is living in Nebraska but outside of the home communities; namely, Lincoln and Omaha. One individual from the experimental group is in a special private denominational school for retarded individuals as compared to no individuals in special schools from the control group.

It is interesting to note that over seventy per cent of the subjects in both groups have remained in their home communities. This percentage probably would be higher for the control group if the five who are presently in the military service were of a civilian status. It appears, therefore, that the greater majority of subjects from both groups remained in their home communities. It is felt that this is an implication for those responsible for the education of the mentally retarded to help those individuals become aware of all of the occupational resources that are available to them within their own communities.

TABLE 24

Location of Subjects from the Experimental and Control Groups as of January 1, 1957

Location	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
In Lincoln or Omaha	25	75.76	8	61.54	33	71.74	21	72.41	16	84.22	37	77.09
Beatrice State Home	1	3.03	1	7.69	2	4.35	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
State Mental Hospital	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.08
Military Service	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	5	17.24	0	.00	5	10.42
Out of State	6	18.18	3	23.08	9	19.57	2	6.90	2	10.52	4	8.33
Out of City	0	.00	1	7.69	1	2.17	1	3.45	0	.00	1	2.08
Special School	1	3.03	0	.00	1	2.17	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Total	33	100.00	13	100.00	46	100.00	29	100.00	19	100.00	48	100.00
Unknown	2		1		3		1		0		1	

Marital Status

The marital status of the subjects in the experimental and control groups, as of January 1, 1957, is recorded in Table 25. Information was available in regard to the marital status on forty-five subjects in the experimental group and forty-eight subjects in the control group. The per cents listed in the table are based on the known subjects. It can be seen that twenty-five, or 55.56 per cent, of the experimental group were married as compared to thirty, or 62.50 per cent of the control group. Although there is only one listed as divorced, that being a female in the control group, it should be noted that two females in the

TABLE 25

Marital Status of Subjects from Both Groups as of January 1, 1957

	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Married	16	50.00	9*	69.23	25	55.56	14	48.28	16**	84.21	30	62.50
Divorced	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.08
Single	16	50.00	4	30.77	20	44.44	15	51.72	2	10.53	17	35.42
Total	32	100.00	13	100.00	45	100.00	29	100.00	19	100.00	48	100.00
Unknown	3		1		4		1		0		1	

*Two divorced once and remarried
**Three divorced once and remarried

experimental group who are listed as married as of January 1, 1957, have been divorced and remarried once. This compares to three of the sixteen married females in the control group who have been divorced and remarried once; therefore, two female subjects from the experimental group as compared to four females from the control group have been divorced once. Twenty, or 44.44 per cent, of the experimental group have never married as compared to seventeen, or 35.42 per cent, in the control group. It should be noted, however, that the control group is about one year older than the experimental group.

Further examination of this table reveals that approximately 50.00 per cent of the known males in the experimental and control groups have married. This is considerably less than the percentage of married females in both groups. It also should be noted that approximately 70.00 per cent of the known females in the experimental group have been married at least once. This compares to approximately 90.00 per cent of the females in the control group.

As shown from the data in this table, a larger percentage of females from the control group are married than females from the experimental group. The age differential, however, could be a factor in this difference. A larger percentage of females in both groups are married than males in both groups.

It can be seen in Table 26 that the mean age at the time of marriage, of the subjects in the experimental group, is 19.96 as compared to 20.23 in the control group. Based on the data from the Nebraska State Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 28.54 per cent of the grooms married in Nebraska in 1955 were twenty years of age or younger. Likewise, 57.66 per cent of the brides were twenty-one years of age or younger.(32) It can be seen, therefore, from Tables 25 and 26 that a higher per cent of the male subjects from both groups marry at an earlier age than the general population in Nebraska. This fact is true also in regard to the female subjects from both groups. Another bit of information, as seen in Table 26, reveals that the females in the experimental group tend to marry approximately one year earlier than do the males; however, in the control group the females marry approximately two years earlier than do the males. The males in the control group are about one year older than the experimental males when they marry. A comparison between the females in both groups indicates that they are approximately the same age at the time of marriage.

The three following null hypotheses were tested in an attempt to determine if there are statistically significant differences between the

TABLE 26

Mean Ages and Standard Deviations of the Mean Ages of the Subjects from Both Groups When Married*

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
N	16	9	25	14	17	31
Mean Age	20.31	19.33	19.96	21.28	19.35	20.23
S. D.	4.33	1.70	1.56	1.56	2.38	2.26

*Based on married known subjects

mean ages of the groups at the time of marriage.

1) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean ages of the experimental and control male subjects at the time of their marriages.

2) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean ages of the experimental female and control female subjects at the time of their marriages.

3) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean ages of the experimental and control groups at the time of their marriages.

The first mentioned hypothesis is tenable and, therefore, cannot be rejected. The obtained t value, as seen in Table 27, is 1.516 which is less than the values of t at the five and one per cent levels of significance, 2.145 and 2.977, respectively. It can be assumed, therefore, that the males in both groups in this study do not differ significantly in terms of their ages at the time of marriage.

TABLE 27

Significant Differences Between Mean Ages of the Subjects from Both Groups at the Five and One Per Cent Levels of Confidence

Group	N		Degrees of Freedom		Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
	Ex*-	Con**	Ex.-	Con.					
Male									
Ex.-Con.	16	14	15	13	2.145	2.977	1.516	No	No
Female									
Ex.-Con.	9	17	8	16	2.179	3.055	.010	No	No
Ex.-Con.	25	31	24	30	2.052	2.771	.249	No	No

*Experimental
**Control

The second stated hypothesis is tenable, also, and cannot be rejected at the five or one per cent levels of confidence. The values of t at these levels are 2.179 and 3.055, respectively. They are much larger than the obtained value of t, .010. Again it can be seen, on the basis of the data in this study, that the females in both groups marry at comparable ages.

The last stated hypothesis is tenable. The obtained t value, as recorded in Table 27, is .249 which is considerably less than the t value at the five per cent level of significance, 2.052, and the t value at the one per cent level of significance, 2.771. On the basis of the data in this study, therefore, it can be stated that the experimental group and the control group do not differ significantly in regard to their mean ages at the time of marriage.

The data shown in Table 28 reveal that twenty, or 80.00 per cent, of the married subjects in the experimental group have one or more

TABLE 28

Number of Children of Married Subjects from Both Groups

Married Subjects	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
With Children	14	87.50	6	66.67	20	80.00	11	78.57	13	81.25	24	80.00
Without Children	2	12.50	3	33.33	5	20.00	3	21.43	3	18.75	6	20.00
Total	16	100.00	9	100.00	25	100.00	14	100.00	16	100.00	30	100.00
Unknown	3		1		4		1		0		1	

children. This compares to twenty-four, or 80.00 per cent, in the control group. Further analysis of this table shows that there is a larger percentage of female subjects from the experimental group that do not have children than female subjects from the control group that are childless, 33.33 per cent and 18.75 per cent, respectively. The females in the control group, on the average, have been married nearly one year longer.

It can be seen in Table 29 that the mean number of children of the subjects in the experimental group is 1.12 as compared to a mean of 1.30 children per married subject in the control group.

The mean number of children for the male and female subjects in both the experimental and control groups seemed to be rather comparable. The following three null hypotheses were tested in an attempt to determine if the differences between the mean number of children of the married subjects in the two groups are significant.

TABLE 29

Mean Numbers and Standard Deviations of the Mean Numbers of Children of Known Married Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
N	16	9	25	14	16	30
Mean Children	1.16	1.11	1.12	1.36	1.62	1.50
S. D.	.60	.99	.77	1.11	1.45	1.31

1) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean number of children of male subjects in the experimental group and the mean number of children of male subjects in the control group. The obtained t value was found to be .606 as shown in Table 30. The values of t at the five and one per cent levels of confidence are 2.145 and 2.977, respectively. These two t values also are reported in Table 30, and as can be seen, they are larger than the obtained t value. The hypothesis, therefore, is tenable and cannot be rejected on the basis of the data in this study. It can be assumed that the mean number of children for male subjects in both groups do not differ significantly.

2) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean number of children of female subjects in the experimental group and the mean number of children of female subjects in the control group. The t values of 2.290 and 3.085 at the five and one per cent levels of significance, respectively, are larger than the obtained t value of .864. The hypothesis, therefore, is tenable and can be accepted. It can be stated that the mean number of children of the females from the experimental group do not differ significantly with the mean number of children of the females from the control group.

3) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean number of children of the subjects in the experimental group and the mean number of children of the subjects in the control group. The obtained t value, as seen in Table 30, is 1.319. This t value is less than the t value at the five per cent level of confidence, 2.054, and the t value at the one per cent level of confidence, 2.775. The hypothesis, therefore, is tenable and cannot be rejected. It can be assumed that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean number of children of the subjects from the experimental group and the mean number of children of the subjects from the control group.

TABLE 30

Significant Differences Between the Mean Numbers of Children of Known Married Subjects from Both Groups

Group	N		Degrees of Freedom		Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
	Ex*	Con**	Ex.	Con.					
Male									
Ex.-Con.	16	14	15	13	2.145	2.977	.606	No	No
Female									
Ex.-Con.	9	16	8	15	2.290	3.085	.864	No	No
Ex.-Con.	25	30	24	29	2.054	2.775	1.319	No	No

*Experimental
**Control

Financial Self-Sufficiency

Data in regard to financial self-sufficiency, as reported by the subject, his parents, relatives or by agencies, are set forth in Table 31.

information was obtained on forty-four of the forty-nine subjects in the experimental group and on forty-eight of the forty-nine subjects in the control group. Per cents are based on the known subjects.

Self-sufficiency, as used in this study, means that the subject is taking care of his own financial needs and is not dependent upon parents, relatives, agencies or the like. Twenty-five of the forty-four known subjects, or 56.82 per cent, of the experimental group are entirely self-sufficient. This compares to 68.75 per cent, or thirty-three, of the forty-eight known subjects in the control group. Three males, or 6.82 per cent of the experimental group are partially self-sufficient as compared to four females, or 8.33 per cent, from the control group.

TABLE 31

Financial Self-Sufficiency of Subjects from Both Groups*

	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self-Sufficient												
Entirely	24	77.42	1	7.69	25	56.82	28	96.55	5	26.31	33	68.75
Partially	3	9.68	0	.00	3	6.82	0	.00	4	21.05	4	8.33
Dependent on Spouse	0	.00	8	61.54	8	18.18	0	.00	9	47.37	9	18.75
Dependent on Parents	3	9.68	1	7.69	4	9.09	1	3.45	0	.00	1	2.08
Institution	1	3.22	1	7.69	2	4.54	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.08
Welfare	0	.00	2	15.38	2	4.55	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Total	31	100.00	13	99.99	44	100.00	29	100.00	19	99.99	48	99.99
Unknown	4		1		5		1		0		1	

*As of January 1, 1957

Eight, or 61.54 per cent, of the females in the experimental group are dependent upon their husbands for financial support. This compares to nine, or 47.37 per cent, of the females in the control group. Four subjects, one female and three males, or 9.09 per cent, of the subjects from the experimental group are financially dependent upon their parents as compared to one male from the control group. Of the three males from the experimental group who are dependent upon their parents, one was just discharged from the army and has not found employment, the second has never been able to obtain work other than yard work and odd jobs and the third one is in a special school for the mentally retarded. The one female has never married nor been employed. The male subject from the control group was laid off the railroad for lack of seniority and has been dependent upon his parents for about six months. One male and one female, or 4.54 per cent, of the experimental group are in institutions as compared to one female, or 2.08 per cent of the known subjects, in the control group. Two females, or 4.55 per cent of the subjects, in the experimental group are financially dependent upon welfare agencies as compared to none in the control group. One of them has never married nor been employed and is receiving welfare aid as is her mother who is in a wheel chair. The other, separated from her husband, has two children and is living with and dependent upon her parents. By adding the twenty-five who are entirely self-sufficient financially, to the three who are partially self-sufficient financially, from the experimental group, it can be seen that twenty-eight, or 63.64 per cent of the forty-four known subjects, in the experimental group are entirely or partially self-sufficient financially. This compares to 77.08 per cent of the subjects in the control group who are entirely or partially self-sufficient financially.

Housing Status of Married Subjects

Information concerning the present housing status of the married subjects from both groups is presented in Table 32. As revealed from the data in this table, information was available on twenty-two of the twenty-five known married subjects in the experimental group and thirty of the thirty known married subjects in the control group.

TABLE 32

Housing Status of Known Married Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Renting a House												
One family	7	43.75	1	16.67	8	36.36	5	35.71	3	18.75	8	26.67
Multiple family	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	6.25	1	3.33
Buying a House	4	25.00	0	.00	4	18.18	4	28.57	2	12.50	6	20.00
Renting Apartment	4	25.00	3	50.00	7	31.82	4	28.57	6	37.50	10	33.33
House Trailer	0	.00	1	16.67	1	4.54	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Living with Parents or Relatives	1	6.25	1	16.67	2	9.09	1	7.14	4	25.00	5	16.67
Total	16	100.00	6	100.01	22	99.99	14	99.99	16	100.00	30	100.00
Unknown	0		3		3		0		0		0	

It can be seen that seven, or 43.75 per cent, of the sixteen married male subjects from the experimental group are renting a house in which only one family lives as compared to five, or 35.71 per cent, of the fourteen married male subjects from the control group. One, or 16.67 per cent, of the six known married female subjects in the experimental group as compared to three, or 18.75 per cent, of the sixteen married female subjects from the control group are renting a house in which only one family lives. In other words, eight, or 36.36 per cent, of the known married subjects from the experimental group are renting a house in which only one family lives as compared to eight, or 26.67 per cent, of the married subjects from the control group. Only one subject; namely, a female from the control group, is renting a house in which more than one family lives. Four, or 25.00 per cent, as compared to four, or 28.57 per cent, of the married male subjects from the control group are buying a house. It can be stated, therefore, that four, or 18.18 per cent, as compared to six or twenty per cent, of the known married subjects from the experimental and control groups, respectively, are buying houses. Approximately one-third of the known married subjects from each of the two groups are renting an apartment. One married female subject from the experimental group is living in a house trailer that is owned by her husband. One married male subject from each of the two groups is living at home with his parents. One of the known married female subjects from the experimental group as compared to four married female subjects from the control group is living with her parents or relatives. It can be stated, therefore, that two, or 9.09 per cent, of the known married subjects from the experimental group are living with their parents or relatives as compared to five, or 16.67 per cent, of the married subjects from the control group. It seems, therefore, from the available information on the known married subjects in this study, that the married male subjects from the two groups are fairly comparable in regard to providing housing for their wives and families in terms of the classifications as listed in Table 32. It appears, however, that the married female subjects from the control group may have fared somewhat better in regard to the housing provided by their spouses. Four of the female subjects, however, from the control group are living with their parents or relatives.

Community Activities

The community activities in which subjects from both groups participated are presented in Table 33. The frequency of attendance, as indicated in this table, has been reported by the individual subjects, their parents or relatives.

The degrees of participation of subjects in community activities are classified in the following manner: 1) regularly means the subject attends every time if possible; 2) frequently means the subject attends an average of every second or third meeting; 3) sometimes means the subject attends an average of every fourth or fifth meeting; and 4) seldom means the subject attends an average of once or twice a year in connection with activities that meet weekly or monthly.

The activity in which most subjects, from both groups, participated was church. As seen in Table 33, there were thirty-one subjects in the experimental group who attended church as compared to thirty-three in the control group. This amounts to 73.80 and 70.21 per cent of the known subjects in the experimental and control groups, respectively.

TABLE 33

Community Activities in Which Subjects from Both Groups Participate

Activities	Regularly Ex.*	Regularly Con.**	Frequently Ex.	Frequently Con.	Sometimes Ex.	Sometimes Con.	Seldom Ex.	Seldom Con.	Total Ex.	Total Con.
Church	5	9	5	10	11	7	10	7	31	33
Labor Union	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6
Y.M.C.A.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Church Youth Club	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Masons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Isaac Walton League	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
V.F.W.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Recreational Groups	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Unknown									7	1

*Experimental
**Control

Labor union meetings are attended the next most frequently. There are six subjects from the control group as compared to two subjects from the experimental group who attended labor union meetings.

Recreational groups ranked third as the type of activity in which subjects from both groups participated. The eight activities listed in Table 33 are the only activities in which both groups were participating as of January 1, 1957.

It appears that members of neither group can be classified as "joiners." It seems to the writer that church attendance by the subjects of both groups after they leave school indicates that school and church officials might well investigate various activities that churches offer for young people of this type and encourage them to participate long before leaving school.

Institutional and Home for Dependent Children Placements

The number of placements of subjects from both groups in institutions and homes for dependent children are shown in Table 34. Information was obtained on all forty-nine subjects in each of the two groups.

TABLE 34

Number of Institutional and Home for Dependent Children Placements of Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%*	N	%**	N	%***	N	%#	N	%##	N	%###
Beatrice State Home	4	11.43	4	28.57	8	16.33	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.04
State Mental Hospital	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.04
Girls' Training School	0	.00	2	14.29	2	4.08	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.04
Boys' Training School	3	8.75	0	.00	3	6.12	3	10.00	0	.00	3	6.12
Home for Dependent Children	4	11.43	4	28.57	8	16.33	2	6.67	6	6.67	8	16.33
Total	11	31.61	10	71.43	21	42.86	5	16.67	9	47.36	14	28.57

*Computed on thirty-five males
**Computed on fourteen females
***Computed on forty-nine subjects
#Computed on thirty males
##Computed on nineteen females
###Computed on forty-nine subjects

It can be seen readily that twenty-one, or 42.86 per cent, of the subjects from the experimental group have been "placed" at one time or another as compared to fourteen, or 28.57 per cent, of the subjects from the control group. Placed, as used in this study, means that each subject involved was, through court order, sent to the institutions listed in Table 34 or to various homes for dependent children. In other words, one and one-half times as many subjects from the experimental group were "placed" as compared to the control group. All of these placements occurred while the subjects from both groups were enrolled in school.

Of the thirty-five males in the experimental group, approximately one-third, or eleven, have been placed as compared to five, or 16.67 per cent, of the thirty males in the control group. Ten, or 71.43 per cent, of the fourteen females in the experimental group have been placed as compared to nine, or 47.36 per cent, of the nineteen females in the control group. In both groups, the percentage of females placed was more than twice as large as the percentage of males placed in each of the two groups. This information tends to give additional evidence pertaining to the more frequent and perhaps serious maladjustments existing within the experimental group during school years.

Law Conformity

The frequency of referrals to juvenile courts during school years and the number of subjects referred are presented in Table 35. Nine subjects, or 18.37 per cent of the experimental group, have been referred once as compared to one subject, or 2.04 per cent, of the control group. One subject from the experimental group has been referred twice as compared to three subjects from the control group. One subject from the experimental group as compared to two subjects from the control group have been referred three times. There were four different referrals on

TABLE 35

Number of Times Referred and Per Cent of Subjects from Both Groups Referred to Juvenile Courts

Number of Times Referred	Experimental Male	Experimental Female	Experimental Total N	Experimental Total %*	Control Male	Control Female	Control Total N	Control Total %*
1	6	3	9	18.37	0	1	1	2.04
2	0	1	1	2.04	2	1	3	6.12
3	0	1	1	2.04	1	1	2	4.08
4	1	2	3	6.12	0	1	1	2.04
5 or more	5	0	5	10.20	1	0	1	2.04
Total	12	7	19	38.77	4	4	8	16.32

*Computed on forty-nine subjects in each group

three subjects from the experimental group as compared to one subject from the control group having four referrals. Further analysis shows that five subjects, or 10.20 per cent of the experimental group, had been referred five or more times as compared to one, or 2.04 per cent of the subjects, in the control group. These five subjects from the experimental group had a total of forty-six referrals. The one subject from the control had a total of ten referrals. Thus, again, we see that the subjects in the experimental group give evidence of being less adjusted when they were in school than were the members of the control group.

Table 36 sets forth the mean numbers of referrals to juvenile courts and the standard deviations. The mean number of referrals to juvenile court for the subjects from the experimental group is 1.45 as compared to .55 for the subjects from the control group. The ratio of male referrals from the experimental group to the male referrals from the control group is almost 3:1. In the same order the female ratio is approximately 2:1.

TABLE 36

Mean Numbers and Standard Deviations of the Mean Numbers of Referrals to Juvenile Courts on the Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
N	35	14	49	30	19	49
Mean Number of Referrals	1.60	.93	1.45	.57	.53	.55
S. D.	3.31	1.49	2.91	1.89	1.13	.81

The following null hypotheses were tested to determine whether there were significant differences between the two groups in terms of mean numbers of referrals to juvenile court: 1) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean numbers of referrals to juvenile court on the male subjects from the experimental group and the male subjects from the control group. 2) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean numbers of referrals to juvenile court on the female subjects from the experimental group and the female subjects from the control group. 3) There is no statistically significant difference between the mean numbers of referrals to juvenile court on the subjects from the experimental group and from the subjects in the control group.

The obtained t value of 4.905, as seen in Table 37, is larger than the t value at the five and one per cent levels of confidence, 2.040

and 2.739 respectively. The first mentioned hypothesis, therefore, is not tenable and must be rejected. The difference of 1.03 between the two means, 1.60 and .57 (see in Table 36) is significant at both the five and one per cent levels of confidence. It can be stated, therefore, that the mean number of male referrals to the juvenile court from the experimental group, in this study, is significantly greater than the mean number of male referrals to the juvenile court from the control group.

TABLE 37

Significant Differences Between the Mean Numbers of Referrals to Juvenile Court on the Subjects from Both Groups

Group	N		Degrees of Freedom		Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
	Ex*-Con**		Ex.-Con.						
Male									
Ex.-Con.	35	30	34	29	2.040	2.739	4.905	Yes	Yes
Female									
Ex.-Con.	14	19	13	18	2.126	2.934	.426	No	No
Ex.-Con.	49	49	48	48	2.034	2.732	2.045	Yes	No

*Experimental
**Control

The second hypothesis is tenable. The obtained t value seen in Table 37 is .426. This is considerably smaller than the t values of 2.126 and 2.934 which are necessary for five and one per cent levels of confidence, respectively. It can be assumed, on the basis of the data in this study, that the female subjects from both the experimental and control groups are comparable in terms of the mean number of referrals to juvenile court.

Hypothesis number three is untenable and must be rejected at the five per cent level of confidence. As revealed in Table 37, the obtained t value is 2.045 which is smaller than the t value of 2.732 (one per cent level of confidence). It can be stated, therefore, that the difference between the mean number of referrals to juvenile court on subjects from the experimental group and the mean number of referrals to juvenile court on subjects from the control group is significant at the five per cent level of confidence but not at the one per cent level of confidence.

Data presented in Table 38 reveal the types and frequencies of law violations that are recorded in municipal, county and district courts on subjects from both of the groups since their leaving school. Violations, as defined for this table, is the same as was the definition of violations

TABLE 38

Type and Frequency of Law Violations Recorded in Municipal, County and District Courts on the Subjects from Both Groups

Type	Experimental		Control	
	N = 26 - 53.06%		N = 26 - 53.06%	
	F	%	F	%
Traffic	80	77.67	69	86.25
Possession of Liquor by Minor	3	2.91	1	1.25
Unnecessary Noise	9	8.74	2	2.50
Assault and Battery	1	.97	3	3.75
Drunkenness	3	2.91	1	1.25
Petty Larceny	3	2.91	1	1.25
Other*	4	3.88	3	3.75
Total	103	99.99	80	100.00

*Includes disorderly conduct, vagrancy, joy riding, accessory after the fact, contributing to delinquency of a minor and obtaining money under false pretenses.

used in Chapter IV in regard to the parents of the subjects. An examination of this table reveals that twenty-six, or 63.06 per cent, of the subjects in each of the two groups have been involved in law violations.

In both groups the most frequent violations listed in Table 38 are traffic offenses. This type of offense comprises eighty, or 77.67 per cent, of the total offenses committed by the experimental group as compared to the sixty-nine, or 86.25 per cent, of the total offenses committed by the control group. Possession of liquor by a minor, drunkenness, and petty larceny each were listed three times and each involved one or more subjects in the experimental group. These compare to a listing of one on each of the three violations in the control group. The second highest frequency of violations listed in the experimental group was unnecessary noise. This comprises nine, or 8.74 per cent, of the 103 violations in the experimental group. For this type of violation only two different listings were recorded in the court records on subjects in the control group. Violations described as "other" in Table 38 comprise four of the total number of violations, or 3.88 per cent, in the experimental group as compared to three, or 3.75 per cent in the control group.

The mean number of violations recorded on the forty-nine subjects in the experimental group is 2.10, while 1.63 is the mean for the forty-nine subjects in the control group. Both of them are presented in Table 39.

In an attempt to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference between the mean numbers of violations committed by the experimental group and the control group, the following null hypothesis was tested, there is no statistically significant difference between

TABLE 39

Means and Standard Deviations of the Mean Numbers of Violations for Subjects in Both Groups

	Experimental	Control
Mean Number of Violations	2.10	1.63
Standard Deviations of Violations	3.15	3.89

the mean numbers of violations committed by the subjects from the experimental group and the subjects from the control group. The obtained t value is .650 and is shown in Table 40. This t value is smaller than the values of t at the five and one per cent levels of confidence, 2.029 and 2.686, respectively. The hypothesis, therefore, is tenable and must be accepted. On the basis of the data in this study it can be stated that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean numbers of violations recorded in the municipal, county and district courts on the subjects from the experimental group and on the subjects from the control group.

TABLE 40

Significant Differences Between the Means for Numbers of Violations in Both Groups

Ex.	Con.	Degrees of Freedom	Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
49	49	48	2.029	2.686	.650	No	No

SUMMARY

Sociological information concerning the subjects from the experimental and control groups have been analyzed in this chapter and set forth in eight main areas.

The first section of the chapter is concerned with age, sex and racial distribution of the subjects in both groups. The ratio of males to females in this study is 3:1.2 in the experimental group and 3:1.9 in the control group. The mean age of the subjects comprising the experimental group is 22.39 years as of January 1, 1957. This compares to 23.32 years for subjects from the control group. The difference in mean age was found to be statistically significant. This, the writer feels, is an important factor since this additional maturity could have enhanced the employment possibilities of the members of the control group. Both the experimental and control groups are predominately of the Caucasian race. Approximately ten per cent of the experimental subjects and eighteen per cent of the control subjects are non-white. This compares to the per cent of non-white as reported in the 1950 United States Census of 1.4 per cent in Lincoln and 6.7 per cent in Omaha. The subjects from both groups in this study, therefore, include more non-white subjects, percentagewise, than are in the general population of both Lincoln and Omaha.(37:27)

The second section of this chapter, which is concerned with the location of subjects, indicates that over seventy per cent of the subjects in both groups have remained in their home communities. It appears that those who are responsible for the education of mentally retarded individuals should help these individuals to become aware of all the possible occupational resources that are available within their own community.

The third section dealing with marital status shows that approximately one-half of the known male subjects in each of the two groups have married. This is considerably less, percentagewise, than the number of married female subjects from each group, 69.23 per cent from the experimental group and 89.47 from the control group.

There is no statistically significant difference between the mean ages of the subjects from both groups at the time of marriage. The mean age of marriage for subjects from the experimental group was 19.96 years as compared to 20.23 years for subjects from the control group. This difference of .27 years was not statistically significant.

A greater percentage of the male and female subjects from both groups are married before they reach twenty-one years of age than is found in the general population of males and females married in Nebraska in 1955.

The mean number of children per known subject in the experimental and control groups are 1.12 and 1.50, respectively. There is no statistically significant difference between the mean number of children of subjects from the experimental group and the mean number of children of the subjects from the control group.

The fourth section, dealing with financial selfsufficiency, reveals that, of the experimental group, 56.82 per cent of the known subjects are entirely financially self-sufficient. This is somewhat lower than the percentage of self-sufficient subjects in the control group, thirty-three or 68.75 per cent. Twenty-eight, or 63.64 per cent of the forty-four known subjects in the experimental group are entirely and/or partially self-sufficient financially. This compares to 77.09 per cent, or thirty-seven of the forty-eight known subjects in the control group.

These figures do not coincide necessarily with the data concerned with employment of the subjects set forth in Chapter VII.

Section five is concerned with the present housing status of the married subjects from both groups. Four married male subjects from each of the two groups are buying houses. In general, it seems that the married male subjects from each of the two groups are fairly comparable in regard to providing housing for their wives and families.

Section six, concerned with community activities, reveals that the subjects in this study are rather comparable in terms of numbers attending church. In fact, church activities seem to be the most important community activity in which they participate. Thirty-one of the forty-six known subjects in the experimental group attend church as compared to thirty-three of the forty-eight known subjects in the control group. It appears that church activities might be an avenue through which those in charge of the future welfare of mentally retarded individuals could function to help them gain a "sense of belonging" to a community group. From the information obtained on the subjects in this study, it does not appear that they attend or participate in many community activities.

The seventh section, concerned with institutional and home for dependent children placement of subjects in both groups, reveals that one and one-half times as many subjects from the experimental group were placed in institutions or homes for dependent children than were subjects from the control group during their years in school. Percentagewise, there were more than twice as many females placed as compared to males in each of the two groups. The larger percentage of experimental subjects having been institutionalized or placed in homes for dependent children tends to exemplify the policies of the two schools, namely: to serve first in the special classes (experimental group) those mentally retarded children who are less well adjusted when in school.

Law conformity was the final section dealt with in this chapter. Information gained on the subjects and presented in this section revealed that nineteen, or 38.77 per cent, of the subjects from the experimental group had been referred to juvenile court as compared to eight, or 16.32 per cent, of the subjects from the control group. The mean number of referrals to juvenile court for each subject from the experimental group was 1.45 as compared to .55 for the subjects from the control group. The difference between the mean numbers of referrals was found to be statistically significant. The ratio of male referrals to juvenile court from the experimental group to male referrals from the control group was approximately 3:1, and likewise the female ratio was approximately 2:1. Again, this information points out that the subjects from the experimental group appeared to be less adjusted when in school than did the subjects from the control group.

Law violations, which were recorded on subjects in these groups, in municipal, county and district courts, revealed that twenty-six individuals from the experimental group and twenty-six subjects from the control group were involved in 103 and eighty violations, respectively. The mean number of law violations committed by the experimental group was 2.10 as compared to 1.63 committed by the control group. There is no significant difference between the mean numbers of law violations that were recorded in the municipal, county and district courts on the subjects from the two groups. It would appear, therefore, that there difference between the subjects from both groups, in terms of numbers of law violations after leaving school.

It seems, from the information secured on the subjects in both groups, that there is not too great a difference between them in terms of their present personal adjustments. It does seem, however, inasmuch as the members of the experimental group probably were less adjusted during their school years, that they have shown more growth than the members of the control group. Therefore, even though they are not found to be significantly different from the subjects in the control group on the areas investigated, they apparently have shown the most improvement.

CHAPTER VII

EMPLOYMENT DATA

Information set forth in Chapter VII is concerned with the present and past employment records of subjects in both the experimental and control groups. The data are presented in four categories, namely: 1) present status, 2) occupational classification, 3) present income and 4) employer ratings.

Present Status of Subjects

Data concerned with the present employment status of forty-four known subjects from the experimental group and forty-seven known subjects from the control group are presented in Table 41. As of January 1, 1957, 70.97 per cent, or twenty-two, of the thirty-one known males in the experimental group were employed full time. This compares to 64.28 per cent, or eighteen, of the twenty-eight known male subjects from the control group. Two male subjects from the experimental group are employed part time as compared to two male subjects from the control group. Nine of the thirteen known females from the experimental group are housewives and are not employed as compared to seventeen of the nineteen females from the control group of which five are employed. No subjects from the experimental group are in the military service as compared to five, or 17.86 per cent, of the twenty-eight known males from the control group. If these five were added to the eighteen employed male subjects from the control group the percentage of employed male subjects from the control group would be 82.14. Six of the forty-four known subjects from the experimental group, or 13.64 per cent, are unemployed. This compares to four of the forty-seven known subjects, or 8.51 per cent, from the control group. Four subjects, or 9.10 per cent, of the forty known subjects from the experimental group are in special schools or institutionalized. This compares to one, or 2.13 per cent, of the forty-seven known subjects from the control group. Of the two subjects

TABLE 41

Present Status of Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed:												
Full time	22	70.97	1	7.69	23	52.27	18	64.28	0	.00	18	38.30
Part time	2	6.45	0	.00	2	4.55	2	7.14	0	.00	2	4.26
Housewife	0	.00	9	69.23	9	20.45	0	.00	12	63.16	12	25.53
Employed Full time	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	5	26.32	5	10.64
Military Service	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	5	17.86	0	.00	5	10.64
Unemployed	4	12.90	2	15.38	6	13.64	3	10.71	1	5.26	4	8.51
Special School	2	6.45	0	.00	2	4.55	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Beatrice State Home	1	3.23	1	7.79	2	4.55	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
State Mental Hospital	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	5.26	1	2.13
Total	31	100.00	13	100.00	44	100.01	28	99.99	19	100.00	47	100.01
Unknown	4		1		5		2		0		2	

in special schools from the experimental group, it should be noted that one is in a private school for retarded individuals and the other subject is in a trade school. Twenty-three, or 52.27 per cent, of the forty-four known subjects from the experimental group are employed full time. This compares to twenty-three, or 48.94 per cent, of the subjects from the control group which includes those in the military service and excludes housewives. In terms of number it seems that both groups are comparable in regard to subjects employed full time.

Occupational Classification

The occupational classification concerned with subjects employed as of January 1, 1957, is presented in Table 42. As can be seen, each individual that is employed full or part time is classified as to sex and occupation. The occupations have been listed as reported in the _Dictionary of Occupational Titles_.(10) As can be seen from this table, twenty-four male subjects and one female subject from the experimental group are working full or part time as of January 1, 1957. It further can be seen that twenty-five male subjects and five female subjects from the control group are employed full or part time. This table has been presented in an attempt to reveal the different types of employment in which the subjects from both groups were employed, as of January 1, 1957.

Table 43 reveals the number of individuals that are working in the major occupational groups as listed in the _Dictionary of Occupational Titles_. An examination of this table reveals that eighty per cent, or twenty, of the employed subjects from the experimental group are in semi-skilled and unskilled occupational classifications. This compares

TABLE 42

Occupational Classification, Present Employment of Subjects from Both Groups as of January 1, 1957

	Experimental			Control		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I. Clerical and Sales						
Messenger boy				1		1
II. Service						
Caddie				1		1
Nurses' aide					1	1
Waitress		1	1			
Fireman				1		1
Military Service				5		5
Window Washer				1		1
III. Agriculture, Forestry, and Kindred						
Farm labor	2		2			
Tree trimmer	1		1			
IV. Skilled						
Wallboard setter				1		1
Electrician				1		1
X-ray equipment serviceman	1		1			
V. Semi-skilled						
Sewing machine operator	1		1			
Set-up man				1		1
Corner cutter				1		1
Welder	1		1			
VI. Unskilled						
Assembly line (airplane)	1		1			
Test driver				1		1
Truck driver	1		1	5		3
Bill poster	1		1			
Service station attendant	2		2			
Car parker				1		1
Highway maintenance man	1		1			
Machinery oiler	1		1			
Dishwasher	1		1			
Grain baler	1		1			
Bag patcher					1	1
Newspaper bundler	1		1			
Brick press helper	1		1			
Assembly line (electric)	1		1		1	1
Spray painter	1		1			

Table 42 (Continued)

	Experimental Male	Experimental Female	Experimental Total	Control Male	Control Female	Control Total
VI. Unskilled (Cont.)						
Jack-hammer operator				1		1
Bricklayer helper				1		1
Truck unloader				1		1
Janitor	1		1			
Garbage Collector helper	3		3			
Florist helper				1		1
Conveyor line packer					1	1
Labeler machine operator					1	1
Shipping clerk helper				1		1
Car junker	1		1			
Total	24	1	25	25	5	30

TABLE 43

Major Occupational Groups, Present Employment of Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Clerical and Sales	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	4.00	0	.00	1	3.33
Service	0	.00	1	100.00	1	4.00	8	32.00	1	20.00	9	30.00
Agri-Forestry and Kindred	3	12.50	0	.00	3	12.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Skilled	1	4.17	0	.00	1	4.00	2	8.00	0	.00	2	6.67
Semi-Skilled	2	8.33	0	.00	2	8.00	2	8.00	0	.00	2	6.67
Unskilled	18	75.00	0	.00	18	72.00	12	48.00	4	80.00	16	53.33
Total	24	100.00	1	100.00	25	100.00	25	100.00	5	100.00	30	100.00

to 57.14 per cent, or sixteen, of the twenty-eight employed subjects from the control group.

The greatest difference between the numbers of individuals in a major occupational group is in the service classification. It is possible that this could change if the five subjects from the control group were not in the military service and were employed elsewhere. It seems to the writer, therefore, that the percentage of subjects from both groups would be more comparable if the five were actually employed rather than being in the military service. Prior to their entry into the military service these five were employed in the following occupations; car icer, common laborer, truck driver, bottle machine operator and student (he has been in the service since leaving school and is making it a career). The one subject from the control group who is in the clerical and sales occupational classification is a messenger boy, which, in reality, as it seems to the writer, is not too much higher than "semi-skilled" in terms of level of occupational classification. It appears to the writer, from the data obtained on the subjects in this study, that both groups tend to be rather comparable in terms of numbers in the major occupational groups if those subjects from the control group who are in the military service were actually employed.

Table 44 is concerned with the most recent occupational classification of all subjects from both groups who have ever worked full or part time. It includes the data on all individuals from both groups presented in Tables 42 and 43, as well as data on the last job held by the individuals who are presently unemployed or are housewives and not employed at the present time. This table, as well as Table 45, sets forth occupational classifications as reported in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.(10)

As seen in Table 44, twenty-seven male subjects and seven female subjects, or a total of thirty-four subjects from the experimental group have, at one time or another, secured full or part time employment. This

TABLE 44

Occupational Classification, Based on the Most Recent Employment of Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental Male	Experimental Female	Experimental Total	Control Male	Control Female	Control Total
I. Clerical and Sales						
File clerk					1	1
Messenger boy				1		1
II. Service						
Waitress		2	2		2	2
Kitchen helper					1	1
Caddie				1		1
Nurses' aide		1	1		2	2
Fireman				1		1
Window Washer				1		1
Elevator operator		1	1		2	2
Military service				5		5
III. Agriculture, Forestry and Kindred						
Farm laborer	3		3			
Tree trimmer	1		1			
IV. Skilled						
Wallboard setter				1		1
Electrician				1		1
X-ray equipment serviceman	1		1			
V. Semi-skilled						
Meat packer		1	1			
Sewing machine operator	1		1			
Bucket turner		1	1			
Set-up man				1		1
Corner cutter				1		1
Machine operator (shoes)				1		1
Melter helper	1		1			
VI. Unskilled						
Test driver				1		1
Truck driver	2		2	3		3
Bill poster	1		1			
Parking lot attendant				1		1
Service station attendant	2		2			
Highway maintenance man	2		2			
Machinery oiler	1		1			
Dishwasher	1		1			
Grain loader	1		1			
Bag patcher					1	1

Table 44 (Continued)

	Experimental Male	 Female	 Total	Control Male	 Female	 Total
VI. Unskilled (Cont.)						
Newspaper bundler	1		1			
Brick press helper	1		1			
Electric assembler	1		1			
Assembly line	1		1		1	1
Spray painter	1		1			
Brick layer helper				1		1
Jack-hammer operator				1		1
Florist helper				1		1
Sheet folder		1	1			
Janitor	1		1			
Car icer				1		1
Garbage collector helper	3		3			
Conveyor line packer					1	1
Labeler machine operator					1	1
Shipping clerk helper				1		1
Stockboy				1		1
Car polisher				2		2
Junks cars	1		1	1		1
Soap machine operator					1	1
Total	27	7	34	30	13	43

TABLE 45

Major Occupational Groups, Based on Most Recent Employment of Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental Male N	 %	 Female N	 %	 Total N	 %	Control Male N	 %	 Female N	 %	 Total N	 %
Clerical and Sales	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	3.33	1	7.69	2	4.65
Service	0	.00	4	57.14	4	11.76	8	26.67	7	53.85	15	34.88
Agri-Forestry and Kindred	4	14.81	0	.00	4	11.76	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Skilled	1	3.70	0	.00	1	2.94	2	6.67	0	.00	2	4.65
Semi-Skilled	2	7.41	2	28.57	4	11.76	3	10.00	0	.00	3	6.98
Unskilled	20	74.07	1	14.29	21	61.76	16	53.33	5	38.46	21	48.84
Total	27	99.99	7	100.00	34	99.98	30	100.00	13	100.00	43	100.00

compares to twenty-nine male subjects and thirteen female subjects, or a total of forty-two subjects, from the control group. Present and past major occupational classifications are presented in Table 43. Data from this table reveal that 73.52 per cent, or twenty-six, of the thirty-four subjects from the experimental group who are or ever have been employed are classified in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. This compares to 54.76 per cent, or twenty-three, of the forty-two subjects from the control group. Again it should be noted that the service occupational classification accounts for the greatest difference between the two groups in terms of percentages in the various occupational groups. Two factors are related to this. 1) More females are involved in the control group and the service occupations are the type most "open" to such females. 2) Five of the males from the control group are still in the service and if they were otherwise employed, it is possible they might have been employed in the semi-skilled or lower occupational group classifications. Eight, or 25.81 per cent, of the thirty-one known male subjects from the experimental group have been in the military service as compared to sixteen, or 57.14 per cent, of the twenty-eight known male subjects from the control group who are or have been in the military service. Three male subjects, as compared to one from the experimental and control groups, respectively, are in the National Guard. Two male subjects from the experimental group are in the Naval Reserves.

It can be seen in Appendix B that the subjects from both groups have been employed in 110 different types of work since leaving school.

Wages Earned by Male Subjects from Both Groups

The means and standard deviations of weekly wages earned as of January 1, 1957, by known employable male subjects from the experimental and control groups are presented in Table 46. For the purpose of this study, weekly salaries were arranged in ten-unit intervals. The lowest interval was from $20 - $30 and the highest interval was $90 - $100. The analysis of wages earned by male subjects in both groups is based on the mid-point of each of the intervals in which the individual subject was recorded. As revealed in this table, the mean weekly wage earned by the male subjects from the experimental group is $39.50 as compared to $42.79 earned by the male subjects of the control group. The following null hypothesis was employed to determine if the difference between the mean weekly wages earned by the male subjects of the two groups is significant; namely, there is no statistically significant difference

TABLE 46

Means and Standard Deviations of the Mean Weekly Wages Earned
by Known Employable Male Subjects of Both Groups
as of January 1, 1957

	Experimental	Control
N	30*	34**
Mean Wage	39.50	42.79
S. D.	26.82	29.78

*Excluding four unknown subjects and one that is institutionalized
**Excluding one unknown subject

between the mean weekly wages earned by the male subjects of the experimental group and the male subjects of the control group. The obtained value of t, .455, can be seen in Table 47. This t value is considerably smaller than the values of t, 2.025 and 2.746, which are needed at the five and one per cent levels of confidence. It can be assumed, therefore, on the basis of the data in this study, that the mean weekly wages earned as of January 1, 1957 by the known employable male subjects of the experimental group, $39.50, and the known employable male subjects of the control group, $42.79, do not differ significantly.

Through the technique of analysis of variance, an attempt was made to determine whether intelligence levels influence wages earned by male subjects. Twenty-three known employed male subjects from the experimental group were stratified into three groups in regard to their intelligence quotient; namely, 55 through 64, 65 through 74, and 75 through 84. The following null hypothesis was employed: There is no statistically significant difference between the mean weekly wages earned among the three groups of intelligence levels of known employed male subjects from

TABLE 47

Significant Differences Between the Mean Weekly Wages Earned by Male Subjects from the Experimental and Control Groups

	N		Degrees of Freedom		Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
	Ex.-Con.		Ex.-Con.						
Ex.-Con.	30*	34**	29	33	2.025	2.746	.455	No	No

*Excluding four unknown subjects and one that is institutionalized
**Excluding one unknown subject

the experimental group. The analysis of variance is shown in Table 48. An *F* value of 1.56 with two and twenty degrees of freedom is not significant at the five or one per cent level of confidence. It can be stated, therefore, that available evidence is insufficient to reject the null hypothesis, of no difference between the three intelligence level groups, on the basis of the mean weekly wages earned by the known employed male subjects from the experimental group. The same technique was used in regard to the male subjects from the control group. The null hypothesis was assumed that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean weekly wages earned among the three groups of intelligence levels of known employed male subjects from the control group. The analysis of variance is presented in Table 49. An *F* value of 0.04 which is less than unity is not significant beyond the five or one per cent level of confidence and the null hypothesis is accepted. On the basis of the available evidence, it is reasonable to assume that no

TABLE 48

Analysis of Variance of Weekly Wages Among Intelligence Levels of Known Employed Male Subjects from the Experimental Group

Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Square	Mean Square
Intelligence levels	2	988.42	494.21
Within	20	6333.32	316.67
Total	22	7321.74	332.81

$F_{2,20} = 1.56$

TABLE 49

Analysis of Variance of Weekly Wages Among Intelligence Levels of Male Subjects from the Control Group

Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square
Intelligence level	2	28.44	14.22
Within	22	7715.56	350.71
Total	24	7744.00	322.67

$F_{2,22} = 0.04$

difference in the mean weekly wages earned by the known employed male subjects in the control group can be determined to exist among the three intelligence levels of these subjects.

Employer Ratings

Information pertaining to persons reporting employment information on the subjects from both groups is presented in Table 50. As can be seen in this table, information was obtained on twenty-six subjects from the experimental group which includes the twenty-five subjects who are working full or part time as of January 1, 1957, and one subject who is now in a trade school and was rated on his last job held before enrolling in this school. In regard to the control group, information was obtained on twenty-eight subjects, twenty-three who are working full or part time and on the five presently in the military service but rated on their last job held before entering the service. All of the information on the subjects from both the experimental and control groups was secured from individuals who were personally acquainted with the individual subjects who were rated. A numerical value of three was given to a subject who rated above average. Likewise, numerical values of two and one were assigned to the subject if he was rated average or below average, respectively. Ratings were obtained on the subjects in the three following categories: 1) cooperating with fellow employees, 2) following directions and 3) assuming responsibility. It was possible, therefore, for a subject to rate a maximum score of nine, that is, by being rated above average in all three categories. Likewise, a subject could receive a minimum score of three by being rated below average in all three categories.

Data presented in Table 51 reveal the mean ratings and standard deviations of the mean ratings from employers and supervisors on subjects from the experimental and control groups. Some of the employers contacted were not willing to rate the subject but would only comment relative to their feelings in regard to the subject. Ratings were obtained on twenty-five subjects from the experimental and twenty-six subjects from the control group. The mean rating of 7.04 obtained by subjects from the experimental group is presented in Table 51. This compares to a mean rating of 6.15 for the subjects in the control group.

In an attempt to determine whether this difference was significant, a null hypothesis was assumed: There is no statistically significant difference between the mean ratings made by the employers on the subjects from the experimental and control groups. The obtained t value of 3.256 with twenty-four and twenty-five degrees of freedom is presented in Table 52. Data from this table further reveal that t values of 2.002

TABLE 50

Persons Reporting Employment Information on the Subjects from Both Groups

	Experimental						Control					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Personnel Manager	6	24.00	0	.00	6	23.08	6	26.09	4	80.00	10	35.72
Proprietor	6	24.00	0	.00	6	23.08	2	8.70	0	.00	2	7.14
Manager or Supervisor	6	24.00	1	100.00	7	26.91	7	30.43	1	20.00	8	28.57
Clerk or Off. Manager	5	20.00	0	.00	5	19.23	5	21.74	0	.00	5	17.86
Division Supt.	1	4.00	0	.00	1	3.85	1	4.34	0	.00	1	3.57
Foreman	1	4.00	0	.00	1	3.85	2	8.70	0	.00	2	7.14
Total	25	100.00	1	100.00	26	100.00	23	100.00	5	100.00	28	100.00

and 2.792 are needed for this difference to be significant at the five and one per cent levels of confidence. The obtained t value is considerably larger than either of the other two t values. It is reasonable

TABLE 51

Mean Ratings and Standard Deviations of the Mean Ratings of Employers on Subjects from the Experimental and Control Groups

	Experimental	Control
N	25	26
Mean Rating	7.04	6.15
S. D.	1.22	2.75

TABLE 52

Significant Difference Between the Mean Ratings of Employers of the Subjects from the Experimental and Control Groups

	N	Degrees of Freedom	Values of t at 5% Level of Signif.	Values of t at 1% Level of Signif.	Obtained Values of t	Diff. Sig. at 5% Level	Diff. Sig. at 1% Level
	Ex.-Con.	Ex.-Con.					
Ex.-Con.	25 26	24 25	2.002	2.792	3.256	Yes	Yes

to assume, therefore, that there is a difference between the subjects from the experimental and control groups based on the employer ratings of subjects from these two groups. Thus the ratings on the members of the experimental group were significantly higher than the ratings on the control group.

An application of the null hypothesis was used in an attempt to determine whether employer ratings differed among intelligence levels of male subjects from the experimental group. The assumption being that there is no statistically significant difference between the three levels of intelligence on the basis of employer ratings on male subjects from the experimental group. The analysis of variance of employer ratings among intelligence levels of male subjects from the experimental group is set forth in Table 53. As can be seen in Table 53, the mean square for intelligence levels is smaller than for the within square, resulting in a number less than unity. The F value of 0.45 with two and twenty-two degrees of freedom is clearly below the five and one per cent levels of confidence. On the basis of the data in this study, there is insufficient evidence to indicate that the intelligence levels of male subjects

TABLE 53

Analysis of Variance of Employer Ratings Among Intelligence Levels of Male Subjects from the Experimental Group

Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Square	Mean Square
Intelligence levels	2	1.46	.73
Within	22	35.50	1.61

$F_{2,22} = 0.45$

from the experimental group are a function of the ratings of them by their employers.

TABLE 54

Analysis of Variance of Employer Ratings Among Intelligence Levels of Male Subjects from the Control Group

Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Square	Mean Square
Intelligence Levels	2	7.84	3.92
Within	23	109.54	8.24

$F_{2,23} = 0.48$

Assuming the same null hypothesis with the male subjects from the control group, it can be seen clearly, from data presented in Table 54, that the intelligence level mean square is less than for the within mean square resulting in a number less than unity. The F score on this particular analysis of variance is 0.48 with two and twenty-three degrees of freedom. Again, the hypothesis is tenable and there is no reason to assume, on the available evidence on the subjects from the control group, that intelligence levels are a function of the rating received from employers on the male subjects from the control group.

Summary

Informational data pertaining to the present and past employment records of subjects from the experimental and control groups were evaluated in this chapter.

The section concerned with the present status of the subjects from both groups reveals that 52.27 per cent of the known subjects from the experimental group are employed full time as compared to 48.94 per cent of the known subjects from the control group. By including all housewives in this category, the percentage increases to 72.72 per cent of the known subjects from the experimental group and 85.11 per cent of the known subjects from the control group. It should be noted, however, that there are five more female subjects in the control group than in the experimental group and almost twice as many housewives, nine, or 20.45 per cent, of the known subjects in the experimental group as compared to seventeen, or 36.17 per cent, of the known subjects in the control group. Twenty-two, or 70.97 per cent, of the thirty-one known male subjects from the experimental group are employed full time as compared to twenty-three, or 82.14 per cent, of the twenty-eight known male subjects from the control group.

The second section, dealing with occupational classifications, tends to indicate that the subjects from both groups are fairly comparable relative to the numbers working in the lower level occupational classification. As was found in regard to the fathers of the subjects from both groups, the great majority of subjects from both groups are in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupational classifications but a few more subjects from the control group are in higher level occupational classifications than from the experimental group.

Information gained on the male subjects pertaining to wages, as presented in the third section, reveals: 1) There is no significant difference between the employed male subjects from the experimental and control groups in terms of mean weekly wages earned, $39.50 for the experimental group and $42.79 for the control group. 2) Intelligence levels, as found in this study, do not influence the amount of weekly wages earned; this appears to be true in regard to the employed male subjects from both of the groups.

The last section dealt with employer ratings. Available evidence as found on the subjects from both groups, twenty-five in the experimental and twenty-six in the control, indicates that the subjects from the experimental received a statistically significant higher mean rating from their employers than did the subjects from the control group. Thus again, it seems that the experimental subjects have tended to show more improvement than the control group in terms of overall adjustment. It further was found that the intelligence levels of the subjects from both groups in this study are not a function of the employer rating. It should be noted that this latter statement would not necessarily hold true if the subjects could not handle the jobs assigned to them due to a lack of mental ability.

It appears, from the available data in this study, that subjects from the experimental group have fared as well or better than the subjects from the control group in terms of employment status. This, the writer feels, is important because in relation to the subjects from the control group, the subjects from the experimental group, as a whole, are approximately one year younger, have been in school approximately one and one-half years less and probably were less adjusted during most of their years in school.

CHAPTER VIII

CASE STUDIES

In the previous chapters, the subjects included in this study have been described through tabular and statistical analysis with the results giving a fairly composite picture in regard to time in school, reasons for leaving, intelligence quotients, absenteeism, age, sex, race, marital status, housing, law conformity, economic dependency, income, occupational classification and employer ratings. Insight into the individuality of the subjects, however, often is lost through methods of tabulating means, group differences and other personal characteristics. It seems, therefore, that some individual case studies should be presented to suggest the role that certain factors play in the individual post-school adjustment and performance.

The writer decided arbitrarily to include twenty brief case studies in this chapter. The cases which were chosen at random for the case studies do not necessarily illustrate all of the "classes" and "types" of subjects in this study.

The table of random numbers was used in obtaining these cases. Ten subjects were chosen from the experimental group which contains subjects from the Lincoln Public Schools only. The control group was composed of twenty-four subjects from the Omaha Public Schools and twenty-five subjects from the Lincoln Public Schools. A random sample of five was, therefore, selected from each of the two school systems represented in the control group.

The twenty cases chosen at random, therefore, comprise 20.14 per cent of the ninety-eight subjects used in this study. Of the following case studies, the first ten are from the experimental group and coded E.C., with case numbers; the ten cases from the control group are coded C.C., with case numbers.

E. C. No. 15

C.A. 23-5 I.Q. 58 Female White

M.B. is one of nine children: one brother and one sister and six half-brothers and sisters. As found in juvenile court records, the step-father was reported to be an alcoholic. M.B.'s mother has given birth to two children to which the step-father disclaims parentage. M.B. was taken out of the home and placed in the home of a friend of the mother. At this time an effort was made to institutionalize M.B.'s mother. Two of M.B.'s step-sisters have been institutionalized and her oldest sister has given birth to an illegitimate child.

M.B. was taken from the home of the mother's friend and spent two years each in two different homes for dependent children.

M.B. was sixteen years and seven months of age when she dropped from school and has been out of school approximately six and one-half years. As shown in the school records, she was dropped from school because of"indifference and being over sixteen". It was stated further in the records that M.B. had shown marked improvement after being taken out of the home situation as well as the home of her mother's friend. It also was noted from these records that M.B.'s major causes of absence from school were due to illness, parental neglect and weather.

M.B. was institutionalized (Beatrice State Home) approximately six months after leaving school. A statement in the welfare records indicated that M.B. should not be returned to either the mother's home or the home of her mother's friend. The report continued by saying that "...with guidance she can be self-supporting, and with proper supervision, a respectable woman." Apparently, there was no one to take the responsibility of supervision. Institutionalization, therefore, was instigated and she is still under custodial care.

E.C. No. 17

C.A. 23-6 I.Q. 68 Female White

A.K. is an only child whose mother and father were divorced approximately seven years ago. Three months prior to this divorce A.K. quit school after having spent nine years in a regular class and two years in a special class designed for the educable mentally handicapped. She has been out of school approximately seven years. An examination of the school records showed that A.K. missed a great deal of school due to illness, parental neglect and trivial excuses. It was also found in these records that her reasons for leaving school were "...over sixteen and employed."

A.K. worked part time her last two years in school as an ironer in two different laundries. Immediately after leaving school she obtained a position as a nurses' aide at one of the local hospitals. Her approximate weekly salary at that time was $30.00. After six months she left her job to get married.

She lived with her husband for three months and he was returned to a mental hospital. Seven months after their marriage A.K. gave birth to a child and would assume no responsibility. The baby was placed in the care of friends at which time A.K. was institutionalized and remained under institutional care for three years.

After her release from the institution, she lived with an aunt who assumed the responsibility for A.K. and her child. Shortly after her release from the institution she obtained a divorce from her first husband. For the following two years A.K. lived with her aunt but did not obtain any work.

Approximately two and one-half years ago she was remarried and lived with her husband for one year after which time they were separated. The child was found to be neglected badly and was taken from A.K. and placed in the home of A.K.'s father and step-mother. Information gained from A.K.'s step-mother indicates that A.K. returned to her second husband approximately six months ago.

They now are living out of the state and her husband is employed full time as a mechanic in a garage. A.K.'s step-mother reported that he is entirely responsible for A.K. and they seem to be getting along satisfactorily. She continued by saying that she felt things would work out all right now due to the fact that A.K. did not have to be responsible for her child.

E.C. No. 18

C.A. 21-1　　　I.Q. 61　　　Male　　　White

This boy comes from a moderate family in terms of economic status. K.J. is the youngest of nine children, eight of whom have college degrees or have attended college. As reported by K.J.'s mother, her children, with the exception of K.J. worked while attending college.

The home is clean and well kept with average furnishings. K.J.'s grandmother is living in the home. His father passed away two years ago and since then his grandmother and mother have been supported partially by the children.

K.J. attended the regular public school classes his first two years of school and then was placed in the special class. He participated in special class experiences for six and one-half years after which he was excluded from school. An examination of the school records revealed that he was not making any apparent progress "...academically or otherwise."

His parents kept K.J. at home for approximately three and one-half years until they were able to place him in a private denominational school for exceptional children. He is now in his fourth year at the private school.

K.J.'s mother reported that he worked at odd jobs around the neighborhood under supervision during the time he was home and while on vacation from the school he is now attending. Her concern for him in the future is apparent in that she hopes he will be able to remain at the school for the rest of his life. She indicated that his brothers and sisters will continue to provide the necessary funds for his tuition and other expenses.

E.C. No. 19

C.A. 22-10	I.Q. 78	Male	White

L.R. is one of two children coming from a broken home. The father has served time in a federal penitentiary and the mother obtained a divorce when L.R. was eleven years of age.

An examination of court records revealed that L.R. was placed on probation when he was sixteen years of age as a result of being an accessory after the fact for the theft of a car. Further examination of these records indicated his only offenses have been minor traffic violations, with the last one being two and one-half years ago.

L.R. was sixteen years and one month of age when he left school. He had been in school a total of eleven years, four of which were in a special education class designed for the educable mentally handicapped. He has been out of school approximately six and one-half years. Major causes of absenteeism, as found in the school records, were due to illness, weather and truancy.

He has been married for approximately two and one-half years and has one child. He and his family are living in an apartment which is below average in upkeep and furnishings. As stated by L.R., he belongs to a church but seldom attends and does not belong to any clubs or attend any community activities. He did indicate, however, that hunting was a hobby and he spent whatever time he had available in pursuit of this hobby.

His first employment after leaving school was window washing. He remained at this job for one and one-half years. L.R. is employed full time at the city park department. He has been at this job for three years. His present average weekly income amounts to $55.00.

As stated by his supervisor, L.R. is average in terms of fellow employee relationships and in following directions but above average in assuming responsibility. His supervisor also indicated that L.R. was well liked and was doing a satisfactory job in the type of work for which he is assigned.

E.C. No. 28

C.A. 22-0 I.Q. 68 Male White

H.W. is one of five children coming from a poor home background both socially and economically. Their residence is located in a very poor neighborhood. His father is a truck driver and they own their own home. According to welfare records they consistently have raised a large vegetable garden each summer to supplement their food budget.

H.W. is twenty-two years of age and left school when he was sixteen. The reason given for leaving school, as found on the school record, was "...over sixteen and employed." Prior to this time he had been expelled from school on two occasions. He has been out of school approximately six years. He is a severe stutterer as was observed during the interview. A confirmation of this handicap also was found in the school records.

H.W. has been married approximately a year and a half and is living with his wife and six-month-old son in a rather nice neighborhood. The home they are renting is small but well cared for with above average furnishings.

His first employment was obtained through personal application working as a mechanic's helper in a garage. He has held his present job for a period of two years which is considerably longer than any other position he has had since he left school. He works as a truck driver for an office equipment retail store and is paid $55.00 a week. His employer stated that H.W. rates above average in ability to get along with his fellow employees, in following directions and in assuming responsibility. He continued by saying that H.W. "...likes his job so he tries to do his best."

H.W. has seventeen traffic violations as found in the municipal court records. The violations range from no drivers license to leaving the scene of an accident. During H.W.'s last two years in school and his first year after dropping from school, he was involved in four offenses for petty thievery which were handled through juvenile court. Further examination of these records also indicated that both of his parents have rather numerous traffic violations.

H.W. indicated that he attended church frequently but did not participate in any other community activities. He also stated that he spent a good deal of his leisure time hunting and fishing.

E.C. No. 31

C.A. 21-11 I.Q. 78 Male Negro

W.A. is one of four children coming from a very poor home background both socially and economically. The father deserted the family and went into the service. It was learned from the municipal records that the father's major offenses were drunkenness; however, county court records revealed that he was arrested on assault and battery charges with the mother being the plaintiff. The mother's record shows drunkenness and "an inmate of a disorderly house." W.A.'s sister has been referred to juvenile court as a result of six complaints due to venereal disease. W.A.'s brother has spent some time in a boys' training school.

W.A. has only one traffic offense recorded in municipal court. However, he and his brother with other boys have been involved in breaking and entering and petty thievery on seven different occasions. In addition W.A. was with a group of boys who were charged with molesting a six-year-old girl. He was found not guilty on this latter mentioned offense. All of the aforementioned violations were handled through juvenile court.

W.A. was on probation during a greater majority of his last eight years in school as well as his first year after dropping from school. He was released from probation for a six month period when he was seventeen years of age so that he could enlist in the Navy.

After the father deserted the family, the mother, who had been working nights, quit her job so that she could remain at home with the children. The family received funds from Aid for Dependent Children and Mothers' Pension Program.

W.A. was sixteen years and one month of age when he dropped from school. An examination of school records indicated that he dropped due to his being over sixteen and employed. At that time he was working in a garage washing and cleaning cars. He has been out of school for five years and ten months. He was in school eleven years. During this time he received special education experiences for seven and one-half years. W.A. was absent a great deal from school with the major causes being truancy, illness and parental neglect.

In visiting with W.A., it was determined that he is still single and living at home with his mother. At the present he is employed part time with a neighbor selling junk. Prior to this he was working full time as a common laborer, earning approximately $50.00 per week. According to W.A., he was unable to enlist in the Navy, but did spend approximately two years in the Army with the rank of Private. He reported that he is entirely self-supporting and, when he works full time, he assists somewhat with his mother's support. As determined in an interview with his last full-time employer, W.A. was average in being able to get along with his fellow workers and in following directions but below average in assuming responsibility. His employer continued by stating, "...not too good a worker...not too sorry when he left."

According to W.A., he is a member of a church and attends frequently. He does not participate in any community activities of any kind other than the above mentioned. He stated that photography was his hobby. However, after inquiring, it was determined that he has a very cheap camera and takes "snap shots" only.

When asked what he did not like about school, his comment was, "...teachers didn't have any patience and wouldn't take enough time with kids."

E.C. No. 35

C.A. 22-4 I.Q. 81 Male White

D.J. is the youngest of five children coming from a home of rather poor social background. D.J. left school at sixteen years of age due to his being committed to a boys' training school. It has been approximately six years since he left the public schools.

He spent a total of ten years in the public schools, two of which were in classes designed for the educable mentally handicapped. As found in the school records, he was absent a great deal of the time due to illness and truancy.

An examination of court records showed that D.J. was involved in six different offenses ranging from breaking and entering to stealing which covered the last five years of his being in school. The offense which necessitated his committment to the boys' training school was involvement in an automobile theft.

D.J. spent approximately one and one-half years in the boys' training school and then was released on probation. During the six months of his parole from the boys' training school he worked as an aide at one of the hospitals as well as at a bakery and for a construction company. Reports concerning his record during this time were very satisfactory. Since his release from parole he has worked for a construction company and an awning company. The first mentioned position was held for approximately one year. He is still with the latter mentioned company and has been there slightly over one year. His average weekly salary is $58.00. A further examination of the court records revealed that D.J. has not been involved in any major crime against society with the exception of drunken driving approximately a year and a half ago. At that time his drivers license was suspended for six months and he was sentenced to thirty days in jail. Since that time there have been no violations recorded.

His present employer rated him as average in being able to follow directions and getting along with fellow employees but above average in assuming responsibility while on the job. He also stated, however, that D.J. was not too punctual in getting to work on time.

D.J. has been married for approximately two years and is supporting his wife and one child. They are renting an apartment which is of average conditions and is somewhat below average in furnishings. He indicated that he does not belong to or attend a church, nor does he attend any other community activities. He also indicated that hunting and fishing were his hobbies as well as working with plastic.

As stated by D.J. "...as you probably know, I have been in a lot of trouble. But when you are young, no one can tell you anything." It was observed that D.J.'s wife is a rather attractive individual and probably somewhat above D.J. in terms of mental ability and personal responsibility.

E.C. No. 36

C.A. 27-0 I.Q. 74 Male White

S.C. is one of three children coming from a home of average means. He was graduated from high school at twenty-one years four months of age and has been out of school approximately six and one-half years. It was determined from the school records that he spent five years in a class designed for the educable mentally handicapped and eleven years in the regular classroom.

S.C.'s employment record, as stated by him, shows that he has held only two jobs since graduating. His first job was obtained through a friend and he remained there for one year. He left this position because he felt that he could get more money elsewhere. In his present job, at which he has been working for slightly under five years, he is making $95.00 per week. His responsibility is set-up man for a company which makes electrical parts. The personnel manager of the company for which S.C. works rated S.C. above average in ability to follow directions, in getting along with fellow employees and in assuming responsibility. He also reported that if a person was able to hold a position such as S.C. was holding, for a year, he was considered to be a good employee.

S.C. has been married four and one-half years and is living with his wife and child in a two-bedroom brick home in above average surroundings. They have lived at this address for one and one-half years and are buying the house.

He indicated that he is a member of a church but attends only once or twice a year. He is a member of the Masons and attends regularly. He also stated that his hobby is playing an electric guitar.

S.C. has not been in the service but has been in the Naval Reserve for seven years.

A check of court records indicates only four minor traffic offenses.

E.C. No. 42

C.A. 22-2 I.Q. 65 Male White

L.W. is one of two children coming from a home of above average status economically and socially. The parents' home is in an above average neighborhood and is well kept with above average and attractive furnishings.

A review of court records indicated that neither L.W. nor his parents have any major violations. The court records reveal only one minor traffic offense for L.W.'s father and two minor traffic violations for L.W. with the last one being three years ago.

L.W. quit school when he was seventeen years three months of age and has been out of school approximately five years. The reasons for leaving school, as indicated in the school records, were his being "over sixteen and employed." He worked during his last two and one-half years in school on a part time basis with the city park department. During

L.W.'s twelve and one-half years of school he spent seven and one-half of these years in the regular classroom. He was retained in the kindergarten once and in the second grade twice. He participated in special education activities for five school years. As shown in the school records, illness was the only cause of his being absent.

L.W. has been married approximately one year. He and his wife and child are living in a rather nice neighborhood and are buying a home which they are remodeling.

L.W. is entirely self-dependent and is supporting his wife and child. He stated that he is a member of a church but does not attend regularly. He also indicated that he has no specific hobbies. He does, however, enjoy working with wood-working tools.

After leaving school, L.W. worked at a sewage plant for four years. He quit this job shortly after being married because it was such dirty work. He has been on his present job as a spray painter slightly less than a year. His present employer stated that L.W. is above average in assuming responsibility, following directions and in getting along with his fellow employees. He thinks very highly of L.W. His present weekly wage averages $60.00.

E.C. No. 45

C.A. 22-1 I.Q. 81 Female White

J.B. is a rather attractive, moderately dressed woman. She is one of five children from a family of low socio-economic background. Her father has been unable to hold a job for any considerable period of time. A statement in a welfare agency report indicated "...they were living in a house with no plaster on the walls, no windows and using cardboard boxes for furniture..." Five different welfare agencies have served this family rather consistently the past ten years.

J.B. missed a great deal of school due to illness, parental neglect, weather and, on one occasion, because of lack of shoes. She was enrolled in a special class after the fourth grade at which time she was approximately two and one-half years over-age for the grade she was in. After having participated in special class experiences four and one-half years, she left school because of "...indifference, over sixteen and employed." She was sixteen years and three months of age when she quit school and has been out of school slightly less than six years.

J.B. started to work as a waitress in a dime store before she quit school, and continued on this job for two years. She married during this time and became pregnant; therefore, it was necessary for her to terminate her employment.

Welfare agency reports indicate that she, her husband and child lived in a trailer and had no rent to pay. It was necessary, however, to carry water, both for drinking and washing, one block. Her husband could not seem to hold a job and refused to move from the trailer, saying it was too expensive to rent elsewhere.

J.B. was granted a divorce approximately two years after their marriage after which she received money for support of her child from Aid to Dependent Children for approximately a year. She then worked as a waitress at various small cafes for two years until she remarried.

An interview with her last employer revealed that he rated her as average in getting along with her fellow employees but below average in following directions and in assuming responsibility. He further elaborated by stating that she was not prompt in getting to work or in doing her work.

Her present husband is in the service and overseas. J.B. and her child are now living in a trailer house at the residence of her parents who have moved to a better location. Her husband has provided the trailer house as living quarters for J.B. and her child and is supporting them entirely.

C.C. No. I

C.A. 24-2 I.Q. 68 Female White

C.B. is one of eight children who has lived all of her life in a very sub-standard neighborhood. Her parents are both quite immature people as stated in various welfare records. This was substantiated by a personal interview with the mother. The family has been served by different welfare agencies for a number of years. All of the children have lived a good deal of their lives in detention homes. Three of her brothers have served terms in a boys' training school. Two of her brothers have spent time in a penitentiary. The father has a long record in municipal court for such offenses as non-support, drunkenness, speeding, assault and battery and receiving stolen property. In all cases he was found guilty. C.B. and her sister have both served some time in a girls' training school.

C.B. has spent a total of eleven years in public school and was fifteen years and eleven months of age when she dropped from school. As stated in the school records, her major causes of absenteeism were due to illness, truancy, parental neglect, trivial excuses and weather. It was stated in the court records that she was committed to a girls' training school which was the cause of her leaving the public school. This commitment was brought about as a result of C.B.'s being found delinquent and guilty of immoral conduct. She has been out of school approximately eight years.

Her first three years after having been dropped from school were spent in the girls' training school. Upon her release from the training school, she spent two years in a private home doing odd jobs for the family to earn her room and board. She was married three and one-half years ago and moved out of the state at that time.

As stated by her mother, C.B. has one child and is expecting another. She and her husband are at the same address as listed at the time of their marriage. The mother also indicated that C.B.'s husband is working as a common laborer and is entirely responsible, financially, for C.B. and their child.

C.C. No. 6

C.A. 26-1 I.Q. 80 Male White

L.R. is an only child whose parents live in a modest home which is well kept and with average furnishings.

L.R. has been out of school seven and one-half years. He was eighteen years and four months of age when he dropped from school. The reason, as indicated on his school records, was "being over sixteen and employed." His comment concerning why he left school was "...because it was too hard and no one would take any time with me." L.R. was retained in kindergarten, fourth, sixth and tenth grades during his thirteen years in school. An examination of his school records shows illness, weather and trivial excuses as being the major cause of absences.

He has been married three years and has two children. He and his wife and children are now living with his parents. L.R. is a church member but seldom attends. He does not participate in any community activities. His hobbies consist of softball, hunting and fishing.

L.R. has been unable to hold a job for more than a year and a half. He has worked as a truck driver, delivery boy and stock clerk. At the present time he is unemployed, having been laid off as a stock clerk due to another individual coming back from the service and holding more seniority. He has been unemployed for five months. His first job as a truck driver was obtained through personal application. He lost his job as a delivery boy because of a traffic violation resulting in the loss of his drivers license. He was paid $65.00 per week when working as a stock clerk.

An interview with his most recent employer revealed that he rated L.R. as above average in assuming responsibility and getting along with his fellow employees. However, he rated him as average in being able to follow directions. He also stated that L.R. seemed to have initiative and seemed to want to push ahead but felt that his excessive drinking was a problem.

L.R.'s court record indicates minor traffic offenses and one charge of assault and battery of which he was found guilty.

C.C. No. 19

C.A. 22-4 I.Q. 74 Male White

R.R. is the youngest of three children of a family of average economic means. R.R. dropped from school when he was seventeen and one-half years of age and has been out of school approximately five years. As found in his school records, the reasons for his leaving were "being over sixteen and indifferent." Absenteeism from school was minimal, with the only reason being illness.

An examination of R.R.'s court record revealed six traffic violations, most of them minor with the exception of two in which he was found guilty of speeding. Further examination of court records showed that, approximately six months after he dropped from school, he was found guilty of taking an automobile without permission. He was placed on six months' probation and ordered to make restitution.

He is single and is supporting himself entirely. At present he is in the Navy and has been there for approximately one and one-half years. His rating at the present time is Seaman, Second Class. As reported by his father, R.R. served four years in the National Guard before going into the Navy.

His first job, obtained through personal application, was a common laborer at an ammunition depot. This position was held for one and one-half years. He was one of the last employees to be laid off when the plant closed down. Since then and prior to going into the Navy, he has worked as a truck driver and at odd jobs as a common laborer.

His most recent employer felt that R.R. was just an average worker and didn't display any outstanding strengths or weaknesses.

C.C. No. 20

C.A. 24-2 I.Q. 77 Male White

I.D. is a twin, one of six children in a family of rather low socio-economic background. Welfare records listed that the father exhibited signs of emotional instability over a period of years. He was placed in a mental hospital approximately six years ago and is still receiving care. Aid for Dependent Children provided funds for support of the family until the children were sixteen years of age. County Welfare supplemented this assistance. They have not received any financial assistance for approximately four years. All six of the children worked part time while in school and paid board and room at home and made a small contribution to the rest of the family's support.

I.D. attended school regularly and, according to the records, illness was the only cause of absence. He was graduated from school after having worked part time during his last school year. I.D. stated that he liked mechanics while in school but commented that school was very difficult for him.

I.D. is single and living at home which is owned by his mother. He is entirely self-dependent financially and is giving partial support to his mother.

He stated that "tinkering" with his motorcycle and car was his hobby. He does not attend church nor does he participate in any community activities.

I.D. is still employed on the same job that he obtained during the second semester of his last year in school. This position was obtained for him through the school. He worked for one and one-half years after being graduated. He then spent two years in the Army as a Private, First Class. His Army duties were of a mechanical nature - working with trucks and tractors. After returning from the Army in 1955, he went back to his former job and is still there. His present weekly wage approximates $55.00.

The personnel manager at the company for which I.D. works rated I.D. above average in assuming responsibility and in following directions and average in getting along with his fellow employees.

C.C. No. 24

C.A. 22-9 I.Q. 80 Female Indian

G.L., an Indian girl, comes from a very poor home background. Her father deserted the family sixteen years ago and the mother was given custody of G.L. and her sister; however, the mother was unfit to have charge of the girls. Therefore, G.L. and her sister have lived with an uncle and their grandmother since that time. G.L.'s mother has been married and divorced twice since her first marriage. No one seems to know where her mother is at the present time.

G.L.'s attendance in school was very irregular due to illness, neglect on the part of those responsible for her and because of her moving with her grandmother to an Indian reservation and back to the city on four different occasions.

Her achievement in school was considerably below average in all subjects with the exception of music. It was determined through the school records that she quit when sixteen years and seven months of age because of indifference. She has been out of school for six years and two months.

She went to work as a kitchen helper in a drugstore immediately after leaving school and held this position for one and one-half years until she returned to the reservation with her grandmother. Her weekly wage at the drugstore amounted to approximately $35.00. This position was obtained through personal application. Her employer in the above mentioned position was very satisfied with G.L.'s work and rated her above average in following directions and in assuming responsibility and average in getting along with her fellow employees. He stated that she "...was not only willing to do her own work but would help others... when busy."

G.L. returned to the city and gave birth to a child out of wedlock. After her return, she was unable to find employment and was supporting the child through funds from Aid to Dependent Children. This assistance amounted to $2205.20 over a period of thirty-one months. She married a serviceman last year so she and her child are now being supported by him. G.L. stated that she and her husband attend church regularly and go to a community recreation center every other week for recreational activities.

Present living conditions are very sub-standard. G.L., her husband and child share two rooms in the front of a house with her grandmother, her uncle, his wife and three children. Household expenses are pro-rated among the adults.

O.C. No. 27

C.A. 24-2 I.Q. 56 Male White

A.G. is one of nineteen children coming from a home of poor socio-economic background. The family has been known by various welfare agencies for approximately twenty years, having received aid of one type or another at various times during this period. An examination of court records revealed that three of the eighteen siblings have been divorced in the past three years. The father has only two traffic violations, both of them being of a minor nature. However, both he and his wife have been brought into court on three different occasions for failure to meet debts. Approximately ten years ago A.G.'s father was arrested for non-support of his sixteen children. Prior to that time he was arrested for non-support of ten children. A.G.'s only court records were traffic offenses and these numbered two - one for speeding and the other for running a stop sign.

A.G. quit school when he was sixteen and one-half years of age. He has been out of school approximately seven and one-half years. As stated in the school records, his reason for leaving was due to indifference. They also show that he spent approximately eleven and one-half years in the regular classroom with no special education experiences. During these eleven and one-half years he was not placed beyond the sixth grade.

A.G. has been married three months and is living in a third-floor one-room furnished apartment which is very dingy and poorly furnished. As indicated by A.G., he is a member of a church but seldom attends and does not belong to any clubs or organizations of any kind.

At the present time he is working at odd jobs that are available and is entirely self-supporting and is supporting his wife who is not working. His first job after leaving school, which he held for two years, was with the railroad in cleaning railroad cars. His reason for moving from that position was an attempt to get more money. He then worked for a cold-storage plant for three years. He was fired from that position because he didn't come to work for almost a week. He then held two other positions for two months each, these being with the city sanitation department as a common laborer and for a boot company as a machine operator. He was fired from the latter mentioned position because he was not consistent in attendance. His employer indicated that, "He was a good man but we couldn't depend upon his being there." The foreman at the boot company also stated that A.G. seemed to be above average in ability to get along with his fellow employees and in being able to follow directions. He was, however, considerably below average in assuming responsibility. This latter mentioned position paid $35.00 per week. All jobs since then have been held less than two months.

C.C. No. 33

C.A. 24-3 I.Q. 64 Male Mexican

R.A. is a pleasant appearing individual who comes from a home that is well kept with above average furnishings although it is located in a rather "run-down" neighborhood.

A review of court records showed that neither of the parents nor any of the siblings had any violations. This also included traffic violations. It was determined that the family has never received aid from any welfare agency in the community.

R.A. was graduated from high school at eighteen years and seven months of age. After graduation he spent two years in the Navy. Upon his return from the Navy, he worked for the railroad for two and one-half years and was then laid off due to lack of seniority. His next job was with a used car company as a washer and polisher of cars. He worked with this company approximately one year and was laid off due to the fact that the company sold out to another firm. Since then he has been doing odd jobs but is looking for permanent work. His job with the used car company paid $45.00 per week. At the present time he is working for a radio repair shop as a janitor.

His present employer indicated that R.A. is a hard worker but rather "forgetful" at times. However, he rated him as average in being able to get along with his fellow employees, in assuming responsibility and in being able to follow directions.

R.A. is single and living with his parents but is paying board and room. He stated that he is a member of a church and attends regularly but does not belong to or attend any other community activities.

C.C. No. 37

C.A. 22-8 I.Q. 66 Male White

W.G. is one of eight children none of whom finished high school. The parents' home is in a rather "shabby" neighborhood but the premises are neat and clean. Furnishings in the house gave an indication of below average financial means.

W.G. quit school when he was seventeen years of age and has been out of school approximately five and one-half years.

He was married one and one-half years ago and has one child. They are renting a small home adjacent to the parents' home. This home is certainly sub-standard in terms of physical care and furnishings.

He has been entirely self-dependent since leaving school and is presently supporting his wife and child entirely. He works as a truck driver and has held his present position approximately one year. His average weekly earnings are $85.00. Upon leaving school, he worked one year as a common laborer. He went into construction work and operated a jack-hammer until the contract was completed. He then worked for three years as a delivery truck driver for an appliance firm. He left this position because the firm went out of business. His foreman at the trucking firm rated W.G. above average in being able to follow directions and assuming responsibility and average in getting along with fellow employees. He further commented that W.G. was a "good kid" and that he could depend on him.

W.G. has no court record other than traffic offenses which have numbered eleven since he was old enough to obtain a drivers license. However, it was noted that his last violation was approximately five years ago, which was four months after he left school.

As indicated by the subject, he and his wife are members of a church and attend frequently. He is also a member of a labor union and attends their meetings regularly. He has no hobbies and does not belong to any clubs or organizations in the city.

O.C. No. 38

C.A. 22-6 I.Q. 66 Male Mexican

F.A. is one of three children coming from a home in a sub-standard neighborhood. The home itself was neat and clean inside with approximately average furnishings.

School records indicated that F.A. displayed a very severe speech defect. He did not enter school until he was ten years of age due to the speech problem. F.A. quit school when he was eighteen years of age. He worked for approximately four years for a wholesale fruit company icing cars. He left his job to join the Army and has been in the service for two months. His rating at the present time is Private. As indicated by F.A.'s mother, his salary while working for the fruit company amounted to $62.50 per week. As stated by his mother, he has been entirely self sufficient financially since leaving school and has enjoyed his work very much.

He has no municipal, county or district court record and only three traffic violations, none of which was of major consequence.

Neither F.A. nor his parents have received any assistance from any of the welfare agencies.

C.C. No. 39

C.A. 20-2 I.Q. 66 Male White

E.W. is the older of two children born into a family of low economic means and poor health. E.W.'s father was sixty-nine years of age when he died, and at that time E.W. was only sixteen years of age. When E.W. was five years old, his father was permanently disabled due to a coronary disease and was unemployed until his death. E.W.'s mother died approximately six months ago. She had been in very poor health the past ten years. Since her death E.W. has been living with friends of the family and is paying for his room and board.

According to the school records, E.W. was fifteen years four months of age at the time of leaving school. The reason given for leaving school was "...inability to do the work...released with a work permit." He has been out of school approximately five and one-half years.

As stated by E.W., he is single and entirely self-supporting. He listed hunting, fishing and bowling as his hobbies. He attends church regularly but does not belong to any other community activities of any type.

Since leaving school, E.W. had held five different positions. These positions were stock clerk, unloading trucks and shipping clerk helper. The longest time for remaining on one job was two and one-half years and his reason for leaving this particular job was to obtain more money. He has been at his present position for one and one-half years as a shipping clerk helper and, as indicated by E.W., he enjoys his work very much. His present weekly wage is $54.00.

His supervisor stated that E.W. rates above average in his ability to get along with his fellow employees, in following directions and in assuming responsibility. His supervisor also stated that E.W. is very thorough in his work but does his best on routine jobs. He pointed out that E.W. made many errors at first. However, he has worked out very nicely and is a very good employee.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It is the purpose of this concluding chapter to summarize the principal findings regarding the post-school adjustments of two groups of mentally handicapped individuals that were enrolled in the Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska, Public Schools.

Purpose

It was the purpose of this study to compare the present status of a group of mentally retarded individuals who had been served not less than one year in special classes for the retarded in Lincoln, Nebraska, Public Schools with a group of mentally retarded individuals who had attended the Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska, Public Schools but who had not been enrolled in special classes.

Literature Dealing with Post-School Adjustment of Mentally Retarded Individuals

Most of the studies which pertain to the post-school adjustment of mentally retarded individuals seemed to reveal a rather optimistic picture of the success these individuals had had in adjusting to the communities both socially and occupationally. It was noted, however, that such factors as past training, past experiences, adverse local conditions and lack of interest doubtlessly could change the results considerably.

Plan and Procedure of the Study

Criteria used for the selection of the groups

The subjects used in this study were mentally handicapped individuals who were fourteen years of age or older when they dropped from school during the 1947-48 through 1951-52 school years and were classified as being mentally retarded as determined by an individual psychological evaluation on the basis of their most recent intelligence quotient recorded in the school records. The subjects were divided into two groups with the experimental group having been in a special class for one or more school years and the control group not having been enrolled in a special class at any time during their school attendance.

Areas to be investigated

Information was gained in four areas for this study: 1) Parents of the subjects in this study were analyzed in terms of their marital status; law conformity; dependence upon welfare agencies; and occupational status. 2) School data concerned with the subjects of this study were evaluated in regard to the chronological age at the time the subjects left school, and their reasons for leaving; number of years in special and/or regular classes; levels of grade placement; intelligence quotients; absenteeism and the main reasons for absenteeism. 3) Sociological data concerned with the subjects involved in this study were analyzed in terms of age, sex and race of the subject; marital status; present location; present housing; financial self-sufficiency; community activity participation; institutional and dependent home placement; and law conformity. 4) The employment data of the subjects in this study were evaluated in terms of present and past employment status; occupational classification; present income; and employer ratings.

One chapter in this project is composed of brief case studies on the subjects, ten each from the experimental and control groups, in an attempt to reveal some of the individual and complex factors that are present in the lives of the subjects in the study. This was done because there is a tendency for the individuality of the subjects to be obscured through statistical analyses of tabulations.

Procedure used in obtaining subjects for study

School records from the Lincoln and Omaha Public Schools were screened in an attempt to determine whether individuals could be included in this study on the basis of the criteria used. When this had been completed, the two groups of forty-nine subjects each then were analyzed statistically to determine whether they were comparable in certain ways. It was found that there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in intelligence quotients expressed in weighted (standard) scores, and number of months since leaving school, as of January 1, 1957. Their mean ages, as of January 1, 1957, differed approximately one year. This was found to be statistically significant at the five per cent level of confidence.

Follow-up procedure

Information on the subjects from both groups was obtained in four main steps. The first step consisted of examining school records from which data were obtained in regard to their most recent address, parents' names, occupation of subjects while still in school, and information from school records such as age, sex and race; absenteeism and the like.

The second step involved making use of the services of the Council of Social Agencies in Lincoln and of the Social Service Exchange in Omaha to gain further information as to the present location of subjects, and to secure the names of the various welfare agencies that had made their services available to the parents of the subjects, or to the subjects themselves. A further attempt to locate the subjects was made by cross-checking with the city directory and telephone directory and, as a last resort, by making use of the credit bureaus of Lincoln and Omaha. The third step involved an attempt to personally interview each of the subjects in the study. Information was gained on ninety-one of the ninety-eight subjects in this study by personally interviewing the subject himself or his parents and/or relatives. Additional information was gained on all ninety-eight subjects in the study from the court records and welfare agency records. The fourth step was concerned with interviewing the employer in regard to his ratings of the subject on his present job or the most recent job in which the subject had been employed.

Data Regarding the Parents of the Subjects in the Study

Marital Status

It appears that the parents of the subjects from both groups are fairly comparable in terms of remaining married to their first spouse. As a matter of fact, approximately fifty per cent of the subjects from both groups came from families in which both parents were still living and in which divorce or death had not been a factor in terms of family adjustment.

Law conformity

As defined in this study, law violations were those offenses that were recorded in the various courts, with the exception of divorces and failures to meet financial obligations. There seemed to be an indication from the data on the parents of the subjects in this study that violations of the fathers of the subjects in the experimental group were of a more serious nature and were more widely spread among the fathers of the experimental group. This conclusion is based on the assumption that traffic violations are of a more minor nature than drunkenness, assault and battery and the like. Nine, or 19.52 per cent, of the fathers of the subjects from the control group were involved in seventy-five offenses, forty-four of which were traffic violations. This compares to twenty-four, or fifty per cent, of the fathers of the subjects from the experimental group who committed sixty-four violations, twenty-two of which were traffic offenses. Thus, approximately two and one-half times as many fathers of subjects from the experimental group were involved in violations as compared to the control group. Likewise, a much higher percentage of their violations were of a more serious nature.

Dependence upon welfare agencies

Approximately seventy per cent of the parents of the subjects from the experimental group, as compared to sixty per cent of the parents of the subjects from the control group, required welfare services. In both groups, however, there were certain families that have needed welfare aid of one type or another over a long period of years.

Occupational classification of fathers of the subjects

Twenty-six, or 78.79 per cent, of the thirty-three known fathers of the subjects from the experimental group as compared to twenty-three, or 69.70 per cent, of the thirty-three known fathers of the subjects from the control group are in the semi-skilled or unskilled occupational classifications. It can be seen, therefore, that the majority of the fathers of the subjects from both groups are in the lower level occupational classifications. There are, however, a few more and a slightly greater percentage of the fathers of the subjects from the control group in the higher occupational classifications than fathers of subjects from the experimental group.

School Data

Age at leaving school and reasons for leaving

From the data collected in regard to the subjects in this study, members of the experimental group were an average of four-fifths of a year younger than the members of the control group when they left school. The most frequently listed reason for leaving school by the experimental group was "over sixteen and employed" as compared to "over sixteen and indifference" for the control group.

Years enrolled in school and highest grade placement

Information obtained on the subjects in this study indicated that those from the control group spent approximately one and one-half years longer in school than did the individuals from the experimental group. The subjects from the experimental group were an average of 10.67 years of age at the time of entering the special class and were in this class an average of 4.14 years. The average of the highest grade level in which the subjects from the experimental group were enrolled at the time of leaving school was 8.81 as compared to 9.32 for the subjects from the control group.

Intelligence quotients

There was found to be no statistically significant difference between the mean intelligence quotients of 71.93 for the subjects from the experimental group and 72.61 for the subjects from the control group. The resulting standard deviations were 7.72 and 8.10, respectively. The range of intelligence quotients on the subjects from the experimental group was fifty-five through eighty-four as compared to fifty-six through eighty-four for the subjects from the control group.

Absenteeism and the main reasons for absenteeism

On the basis of the data in this study it was found that there was no statistically significant difference between the mean per cent of absences in the experimental group at the time they were attending the regular class and when enrolled in a special class. It further was found that there was no statistically significant difference between the mean per cent of absences of the subjects from the experimental group and of the subjects from the control group (12.34 and 11.68 mean per cent, respectively) in regard to the total number of years both groups were enrolled in school. Illness and parental neglect were the major reasons reported for absenteeism in both the experimental and control groups. In the writer's opinion it seems that the percentage of absenteeism is unusually high in relation to the general school population.

Sociological Data

Age, sex and racial distribution

The mean ages of the subjects of the experimental group and control group in this study were 22.39 and 23.32 years, respectively, as of January 1, 1957. It was found that the mean difference of .93 years is significant at the five per cent level of confidence. The ratio of males to females in the experimental and control groups are 3:1.2 and 3:1.9, respectively. Forty-four, or 89.80 per cent, of the subjects from the experimental group are of the Caucasian race as compared to forty, or 81.63 per cent, of the subjects from the control group. In both groups the percentage of non-white subjects tends to be higher than is the per cent of non-white population in Omaha and Lincoln as reported in the 1950 census.

Location

Over seventy per cent of the subjects in both groups have remained in their home communities. Two subjects from the experimental group are in an institution (Beatrice State Home) as compared to one subject from the control group (State Mental Hospital). Twice as many known subjects from the experimental group have moved out of the state or out of the city as compared to the known subjects from the control group; namely, 21.74 and 10.41 per cent, respectively.

Marital status

Information available on forty-five and forty-eight subjects from the control and experimental groups, respectively, revealed that 55.56 per cent of the experimental group are married as compared to 62.50 per cent of the subjects from the control group. Approximately fifty per cent of the male subjects from each group are married. This compares to 69.23 and 84.21 per cent of the female subjects from the experimental and control groups, respectively. Two out of thirteen known females from the experimental group had been divorced once and had remarried. This compares to three divorcees of the nineteen female subjects from the control group.

The female subjects from both the experimental and control groups were rather comparable in terms of their mean ages at the time of marriage, 19.33 and 19.35 years, respectively. There was found to be no statistically significant difference between the two female groups on this basis. The mean ages of marriage of the male subjects from the experimental and control groups were 20.31 and 21.28 years, respectively. This also was found not to be statistically significant in terms of difference between their mean ages at the time of marriage. The subjects from the experimental group as a whole were 19.96 years of age at the time of marriage. This compares to 20.23 years of age for the subjects as a whole from the control group. This difference was not statistically significant. The male and female members of both groups tend to marry earlier than does the general male and female population of Nebraska.

The mean numbers of children per known married subject from the experimental and control groups are 1.12 and 1.50, respectively. This difference was not statistically significant.

Financial self-sufficiency

Of the forty-four known subjects in the experimental group, 56.82 per cent are entirely financially self-sufficient as compared to 68.75

per cent of the forty-eight known subjects from the control group. In addition, nine of the thirteen known females from the experimental group are housewives and dependent upon their spouses. This compares to seventeen of the nineteen females from the control group of which twelve are dependent on their spouses and five are employed. (The husbands of these five females are employed also).

Housing status of married subjects

Four, or 25.00 per cent, of the married male subjects from the experimental group are buying homes compared to four, or 28.57 per cent of the married male subjects from the control group. It appears that the married male subjects from the two groups are fairly comparable in regard to providing housing for their wives and families.

Community activities

Church attendance is the most frequently listed activity in which subjects from both groups participate. Thirty-one of the forty-six known subjects from the experimental group attend church as compared to thirty-three of the forty-eight known subjects from the control group. It appears from the information obtained on the subjects from both groups in this study that they do not belong to or participate in many community activities.

Institutional and home for dependent children placements during school years

Available information obtained on the subjects included in this study revealed that one and one-half times as many subjects from the experimental group were placed in institutions or homes for dependent children than were subjects from the control group. Percentagewise, there were approximately twice as many females from each group placed as compared to the males in each of the two groups. This appeared to substantiate both schools' policies of attempting to serve first, in their special classes, mentally handicapped youngsters who tend to be less adjusted when in school than mentally handicapped youngsters who may not be maladjusted.

Law conformity

Nineteen, or 38.77 per cent, of the subjects from the experimental group had been referred to juvenile court as compared to eight, or 16.32 per cent, of the subjects from the control group during their school years. The mean number of referrals to juvenile court for each subject from the experimental group was 1.45 as compared to .55 for the subjects from the control group. This difference was found to be statistically significant. The ratio of male referrals to juvenile court from the experimental group to male referrals from the control group was approximately 3:1 and in the same order, the female ratio was approximately 2:1. It seems to the writer that this factor again points out that the subjects from the experimental group appeared to be less adjusted when in school than did the subjects from the control group.

The post-school violations of twenty-six subjects from the experimental and a like number from the control group totaling 103 and eighty, respectively, are recorded in municipal, county and district courts. The mean number of law violations per subject committeed by the experimental group was 2.10 as compared to 1.63 per subject committeed by the control group. The difference between the mean number of violations committed by the two groups was found to be not statistically significant.

It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that the subjects from the experimental group have shown the most improvement in terms of sociological adjustment as measured by law conformity; in that, percentagewise, the experimental group prior to leaving school were involved in more juvenile court proceedings and institutional commitments than were subjects from the control group. As of January 1, 1957, however, there was no significant difference between the mean number of law violations as recorded in the various courts on the subjects from the experimental and control groups.

Employment Data

Present status

Of the forty-four known subjects from the experimental group, 52.27 per cent are employed full time as compared to 48.94 per cent of the forty-seven known subjects from the control group. By including the housewives, the percentage increases to 72.72 per cent of the known subjects from the experimental group and 85.11 per cent of the known subjects from the control group. This difference in percentage may be accounted for by the fact that there are five more female subjects in the control group than in the experimental group and almost twice as many housewives. Nine, or 20.45 per cent, of the known subjects in the experimental group as compared to sixteen, or 27.66 per cent, of the known subjects from the control group are married. It seems to the writer that the subjects from the experimental group have fared as well or better than the subjects from the control group in terms of employment status. This, it is felt, is very important because in relation to the subjects from the control group, the subjects from the experimental group, as a whole, are approximately one year younger, were in school approximately one and one-half years less and probably were less adjusted during most of their years in school.

Occupational classification

The greatest majority of the subjects in both groups are in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations; however, a few more subjects from the control group are in higher level occupational classifications than from the experimental group. This also was found in regard to the occupational classifications of the fathers of the subjects from both groups.

Present income

The difference between the mean weekly wages of $39.50 for the male subjects from the experimental group and $42.79 for the male subjects from the control group was found not to be statistically significant. It was further determined that, based on the data in this study, the intelligence levels did not influence the amount of weekly wages earned. This appeared to be true in regard to the employed male subjects from both of the groups.

Employer ratings

Available evidence as found on twenty-five subjects from the experimental group and twenty-six subjects from the control group indicates that the subjects from the experimental group received a statistically significant higher mean rating from their employers than did the subjects from the control group. Again it should be noted that, in the writer's opinion, the subjects from the experimental group have tended to show more improvement than the members from the control group in terms of overall adjustment. It was further found that the intelligence levels of the subjects from both groups, as based on information in this study, are not a function of the employer's rating. (This probably would not be true if the subjects were placed in jobs which they could not handle due to lack of mental ability).

Recommendations

It seems to the writer, after having completed this study, that the following recommendations ~~might be~~ ARE in order in regard to mentally retarded individuals that are being or not being served in special classes in public school systems.

1) Levels of scholastic achievement (not grade placement) at the time of leaving school or at the approximate time of leaving school, whether reported on the basis of standardized tests or teachers' estimates, should be recorded in the school records. This would facilitate future research and also help employers who are contemplating the hiring of mentally retarded individuals.

2) ~~It seems also, to the writer, that~~ someone from the local school should be responsible for the counseling of these students before they leave school and also during the early post-school period, in terms of employment and in regard to personal problems as well. They should not be left to "stand alone."

3) As was determined, on the available information in this study, other factors besides the level of mental functioning are important in

terms of the post-school adjustments of these individuals. It seems to the writer that individual psychological examinations should be administered to these subjects periodically during their enrollment in school. It also seems that the curriculum should provide definite learning experiences in the area of family living because so many of these individuals are products of homes in which the family situation is considerably sub-standard, socially as well as economically. Also during the teen age years, the special program should emphasize pre-vocational, vocational and practical experiences which are so vital to post-school adjustment.

4) It appears also, to the writer, that while these youngsters are in school someone should be responsible for home visitations in an attempt to help the parents understand what is being done. This or a similar person should act as a "cushion" between the employer and the school and the employer and the home if the individual is working part time and in school and also the primary post-school period.

Final Appraisal

A final appraisal of the findings in this project based on the data used seem to show that the two groups are fairly comparable in terms of community, occupational and personal adjustments since leaving school.

1) Approximately fifty per cent of the parents of the subjects from both groups have remained married to their first spouse. That is, death and divorce had not been a factor in family adjustment.

2) Violations of the fathers of the experimental group were of a more serious nature and were more widely spread among the fathers of the experimental group.

3) The great majority of the fathers of the subjects from both groups were in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupational classifications. There were, however, a few more of the fathers of the subjects from the control group in the higher occupational classifications.

4) The members of the experimental group in relation to the members of the control group were four-fifths of a year younger when they left school; had been enrolled in school one and one-half years less and were approximately one year younger.

5) A mean intelligence quotient of 71.93 was found in regard to the subjects from the experimental group and 72.61 for the subjects from the control group. This difference was not statistically significant. The mean per cent of absenteeism, as found on the subjects from both groups, was 12.34 and 11.68 for the experimental and control groups, respectively. In the writer's opinion this is unusually high in relation to the general school population.

6) A greater percentage of the female subjects from each group are married than male subjects from each group. The mean ages at the time of marriage were considerably less than the average mean age of marriage as reported in Nebraska.

7) Both groups are fairly comparable in terms of present financial self-sufficiency.

8) Four married male subjects from each of the two groups are buying homes. Male subjects from both groups seem to be fairly comparable in regard to providing housing for their wives and families.

9) One and one-half times as many subjects from the experimental group were placed in institutions or homes for dependent children than were subjects from the control group during the school years. More than twice as many subjects from the experimental group than from the control group were referred to juvenile court during their school years.

10) Post-school law violations were recorded on twenty-six subjects from each of the two groups. The difference between the mean number of violations committed by the subjects from the experimental group as compared to the subjects from the control group was found not to be statistically significant.

11) The subjects from the experimental group seem to have fared as well as the subjects from the control group in terms of employment status. Excluding the housewives, 52.27 per cent of the subjects from the experimetal group are employed full time as compared to 48.94 per cent of the forty-seven known subjects from the control group. Addition of the housewives increases the percentage to 72.72 per cent and 85.11 per cent of the known subjects from the experimental and control groups, respectively.

12) The greatest majority of the subjects from both groups are in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. A few more subjects from the control group, however, are in higher level occupational classifications than subjects from the experimental group, as was true in regard to the fathers of the subjects from both groups.

13) There was no statistically significant difference between the mean weekly wages earned by the male subjects from the experimental group and the male subjects from the control group.

14) The subjects from the experimental group received a statistically significant higher mean rating from their employers than did the subjects from the control group.

15) Based on the data in this study, intelligence levels did not influence the amount of weekly wages earned and were not a function of the employers' rating.

It ~~seems~~ appeared that the subjects from both groups have done exceptionally well in becoming acceptable citizens within the community. This tends to agree with most of the recent studies carried out in regard to the adjustment of mentally retarded individuals who have been in special classes or institutions.

In that members of the experimental group have adjusted as well as they have, as determined by the data obtained in this study, it indicates that individual attention has been worth while especially since, based on the criteria evaluated, they seemed to have been less adjusted during their school years than were the subjects from the control group.

A question is raised by the writer as to how much better adjusted these individuals might have been within the community had they been served by teachers who had been better trained in the area of education for mentally retarded. This of course cannot be blamed on either of the two school systems from which these individuals come. In other words, the teachers who were responsible for the education for the mentally retarded had not been able to obtain courses designed for teaching the mentally retarded. Such special training was not available at that time in institutions of higher learning in Nebraska.

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APPENDIX A

Information Form *

Control Case No.__________
Experimental Case No.______

I

Identification Data

1. Name______ __________ Birthdate _________ Date ______ C.A.____
2. Address (Time of leaving school)________________Sex__Race____
3. Address (Present)____
4. Name of School (Attended) __________________________________
5. Address of School (Attended) _______________________________

II

Parental Data

	Father	Mother
1.	Name______________________	Name________________________
2.	Address (last on record)_____	Address (Last on record)__________
3.	Address (Present)___________	Address (Present)________________
4.	Living: Yes______ No______	Living: Yes________ No _______
5.	Remarried: Yes_____ No_____	Remarried: Yes_______ No_______

(a) Divorced: Yes_____ No_____
(b) Separated: Yes_____ No_____

	Father	Mother
6.	Occupation_________________	Occupation__________________
7.	Court and/or police record____	Court and/or police record________

---

*This is in outline form for the information that was secured on the subjects. Additional space on the back side was used for other pertinent information which was obtained.

III

School Record Data

1. Date of leaving school________________________Age______

2. Reason for leaving school______________________________
____
____

3. Number of school years in regular class enrollment
   a. Full time__________________,
   b. Part time__________________,

4. Number of school years in special class enrollment
   a. Full time__________________,
   b. Part time__________________,

5. Special training other than special education
____
____
____
   a. Amount of time______________,

6. Average academic achievement Date__________
   a. Measured__________________, Test Used______________,
   b. Estimated_________________,

7. Reading achievement Date__________
   a. Measured__________________, Test Used______________,
   b. Estimated_________________,

8. Intelligence quotient:
   a. Individual/s______________, Test Used________Date______
   b. Group/s _________________, Test Used________Date______

9. Special activities or achievements in school________________
____
____

10. Absenteeism:
   a. ADA of school (in per cent)________________
   b. ADA of E.M.H. pupil before special education (in per cent)____
   Days Absent____
   c. ADA of E.M.H. pupil during special education (in per cent)____
   Days absent____

11. Presently in:
   a. Special school: Where________________Type____________
   b. Institution: Where____________When__________Type________
   c. Other____
____

IV

Sociological Data

1. Marital status
   a. Single____________,
   b. Married___________,
   c. Divorced__________,
   d. Widow or Widower_____,
   e. Separated_________,

2. If married, how many children____________?

3. Present housing:
   a. Renting a house_________, (Single family___) Multiple Family___)
   b. Buying a house__________,
   c. Renting an apartment_________,
   d. Other____

4. Number of persons the individual is helping to support?
   a. Wife or husband____________,
   b. Children__________________,
   c. Parents___________________,
   d. Grandparents______________,
   e. Brothers and/or sisters_____,
   f. Other_____________________,
   g. None______________________,

5. Financial dependence:

	Entirely	Partially	Not at all
a. Parents			
b. Relatives			
c. Welfare			
d. Other____________			

6. Does the individual have a hobby? Yes_______ No_______,
   a. If yes, what is it? ______________________________,

7. Community activities

	Regularly	Frequently	Sometime	Seldom
a. Church				
b. Service club				
c. Labor Union				
d. Community club				
e. Business organization				
f. Farmer's organization				
g. Charitable group				
h. Recreation groups				
i. Other				

8. Court record:
   a. Yes_____________ No___________,
   b. If yes - Number of arrests ____________,
   c. Type/s of charge/s ___________________,

V

Employment Data

1. Employment status:
   - a. Employed full time__________,
   - b. Employed part time__________,
   - c. Housewife__________,
   - d. Unemployed__________,
   - e. In the armed forces__________,
   - f. In special school__________,
   - g. Other____________________,

2. Had the individual served in the armed forces? Yes____ No____.
   - a. If yes, what branch______________Highest rating held______

3. Regular jobs held since leaving school (present job listed last)

	Name & Address of Employer	Kind of Business	Name of job or kind of work	Date	Reason for Leaving
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					
g.					

4. Occupational classification______________________________

5. Present approximate weekly wage or income:
   - a. $ 1.00 - $ 9.00 __________,
   - b. $10.00 - $19.00 __________,
   - c. $20.00 - $29.00 __________,
   - d. $30.00 - $39.00 __________,
   - e. $40.00 - $49.00 __________,
   - f. $50.00 - $59.00 __________,
   - g. $60.00 - or more __________,

6. How was the first position obtained?
   - a. Through family or friend__________,
   - b. Through employment agency__________,
   - c. Through school__________,
   - d. Personal application__________,
   - e. Other____________________,

7. Has the individual ever gone back to school for advice on vocational problems?

   - a. Yes__________,
   - b. No__________,

8. If yes, whom did he see for help?
   a. Principal______________.
   b. Assistant principal_____.
   c. Counselor______________.
   d. Teacher________________.
   e. Other____.
   f. Own reaction to advice received_________________________.

9. How well does he get along with his fellow employees?
   a. Above average________________.
   b. Average______________________.
   c. Below average________________.

10. How well does he follow directions?
   a. Above average________________.
   b. Average______________________.
   c. Below average________________.

11. How well does he assume responsibility?
   a. Above average________________.
   b. Average______________________.
   c. Below average________________.

12. Employer rating:
   a. Individual strengths____
____
____
____
____

   b. Individual weaknesses____
____
____
____
____

APPENDIX B

Different Jobs Held by Subjects From Both Groups Since Leaving School

	Male	Female
I	**Clerical Sales Occupations**	
	Messenger boy	File clerk
II	**Service Occupations**	
	Amusement park helper	Baby-sitter
	Bus boy	Cashier
	Caddie	Elevator Operator
	Delivery boy helper	Kitchen helper
	Delivery service helper	Nurses' aide
	Fireman	Sales Clerk
	Pin setter	Waitress
	Window washer	
III	**Agriculture, Forestry and Kindred Occupations**	
	Agr. College worker	
	City park maintenance (helper)	
	General farm worker	
	Ranch worker	
	Tree trimmer	
IV	**Skilled Occupations**	
	Electrician	
	[illegible] setter	
	X-ray equipment service man	
V	**Semi-skilled Occupations**	
	Corner cutter	Bucket-turner
	Machine operator (shoes)	Meat packer
	Meat packer	
	Molton helper	
	Set-up man	
	Sewing machine operator	
VI	**Unskilled Occupations**	
	Assembly line (airplane)	Assembly line worker
	Assembly line (electric)	Bag patcher
	Baker	Candy packer
	Bicycle repair man	Coffee packer
	Bill poster	Conveyor-line packer
	Brick layer helper	Delivery room girl
	Brick press helper	Gift wrapper

VI Unskilled Occupations (Cont'd.)

Male

- Cable splicer
- Car Icer
- Car-junker
- Car-parker
- Car-polisher
- Car-unloader (beer)
- Car-washer
- Cement mixer
- Cold storage (turkeys)
- City sanitation (helper)
- Construction worker
- Common laborer
- Dairy helper
- Dishwasher
- Dynamite unloader
- Fertilizer (maker)
- Florist helper
- Furniture unloader
- Garbage collector
- Garage repair man
- General car service
- Grain loader
- Grocery stock clerk
- Highway maintenance man
- Jack hammer operator
- Janitor
- Laundry man (loader)
- Machinery oiler
- Moving van (helper)
- Newspaper bundler
- Painter
- Parking lot attendant
- Pipe layer
- Plumber's helper
- Poultry co. (chicken dresser)
- Printer
- Railroad car repairman
- Section hand (laborer)
- Service station attendant
- Shipping clerk helper
- Shoeshine boy
- Spray painter
- Stock clerk
- Switchman
- Test driver (motor scooters)
- Tinner
- Truck driver
- Warehouse clerk

Female

- Laundry (ironer)
- Laundry (press operator)
- Laundry (sheet folder)
- Label machine operator
- Soap machine operator